

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

## GREAT AUTO-TRUCK ORDER FROM AFRICA GIVEN WORCESTER

Morgan Company Contracts to Build Motor Caravans Worth Three Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.

### A HUNDRED WANTED

Shop Rushing to Finish First of Big Vans to Be Started for Johannesburg Next September.

WORCESTER, Mass.—The largest order for motor trucks ever placed with one firm is announced today by the R. L. Morgan Company, which has received a \$350,000 contract from the American-South African Commerce Company, Johannesburg, South Africa, for 16 cars.

Members of the Morgan concern say that the order may be enlarged before completion as there is a likelihood of the South African company using many more cars in its immense mine and development business. The first car will be ready about Sept. 1.

The cars are to be used for hauling ore of the company's mining properties and for hauling supplies and all other commercial-purposes. The American office of the company is at Allentown, Pa.

The business end of the concern is invested in Clem D. White, proprietor of the South African Mining Journal. The trucks will be shipped through to Johannesburg, although sent from Worcester to New York for shipment as fast as completed.

Mr. Morgan induced the company to send a representative all the way from Johannesburg to Worcester to look over the machine.

This representative was Gen. Samuel Pearson, world-famed as being the purchasing agent of Krupp guns for the Boer army. General Pearson was sent to select guns for their worth, and he succeeded so well that the American-South African Commerce Company left it to his judgment to come to Worcester and the rest of America to pick out motor trucks.

When in Worcester, his object was kept quiet. After seeing the Morgan Company exhibit its product, he expressed himself as having seen no other he liked as well. At that time Mr. Morgan had not even secured a factory, and his company was not incorporated.

Work on the first lot of cars is progressing rapidly, and within a few weeks the machined parts will be ready to be assembled. Several months will be used filling the present order, and the members of the firm say they have assurances that the order will be increased as soon as satisfactory service is being done by the first sent over.

### NAVAL RESERVES IN VARIED DUTIES

PROVINCETOWN, Mass.—Today torpedo, submarine and towing practise are keeping busy the Massachusetts and Maine naval reserves, who began their tour of duty Monday on board the eight ships to which they have been assigned in the Atlantic fleet now at anchor in this harbor.

Today the Connecticut, with company A, is participating in record torpedo practise, while the Vermont, with company S, New Bedford, is practising with submarines. Company B of Boston, on the Nebraska is having towing trials. Company C, Boston, also aboard this ship, has record torpedo practise and gunnery towing today, while company H, Springfield, is getting a taste of coaling ship.

The officers and men of the fleet are displaying a remarkable interest in the reserves, and it is the united opinion that they have not served better under better conditions since the brigade has been doing duty on board ships of the navy.

### WORCESTER MEN TAKE MAINE JOB

WORCESTER, Mass.—The contract for building the foundation for the new city hall at Portland, Me., has been awarded to the Norcross Bros. Company of this city. It will cost \$50,000, and will be of concrete entirely.

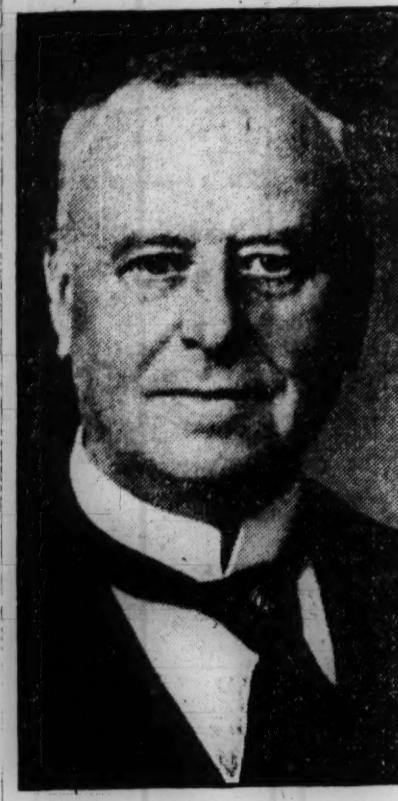
Work will begin at once, and is expected to be finished about Nov. 15. It is expected that the Worcester company will get the contract for the entire building, according to its bid, opened some time ago. Nothing beyond the foundation will be done until the spring of 1910.

### TAFT WILL NOTIFY FOR INCOME TAX

WASHINGTON—The House today passed unanimously the Senate resolution requiring the President to notify the governors of the states of the action of Congress in submitting to a constitutional amendment providing for an income tax.

ALFONSO LAYS DOWN KEEL. FERROT, Spain—King Alfonso has arrived here and inaugurated the laying down of the keel of the first battleship of the new Spanish navy. His majesty was warmly greeted by the people.

President Lucius Tuttle, Head of Boston & Maine, To Meet Freight Rate Cut



## B. & M. ROAD READY TO MEET WESTERN FREIGHT RATE CUT

President Tuttle Today Says His Company Will Equal Reductions as Soon as Reports Are Confirmed.

### REGARDED AS RUMOR

Reduction of freight tariffs on import traffic, so long hinted in railroad circles as about to occur on the Baltimore & Ohio, the Pennsylvania and the Reading systems, will be met by a similar reduction of rates on the Boston & Maine should the current reports to the effect that such reductions have been decided upon prove to be correct.

This statement was reiterated today by President Lucius Tuttle of the Boston & Maine railroad in reply to a questioner.

Reports have reached this city that such reductions have already been determined upon, but the Boston & Maine is waiting for confirmation of these rumors by its representative in Washington before taking any action. The law requires that notice of any changes in freight tariffs shall be filed 30 days in advance with the interstate commerce commission in Washington.

President Tuttle states decisively that any reduction of rates by the above-mentioned roads will be immediately met by the Boston & Maine, and notice of any such changes will be filed at once in Washington to insure the application of the new rates simultaneously by this road and its competitors. Further than this he has nothing to say, as he is unwilling to regard the reports of the coming reduction as anything more than rumor.

## BEVERLY TO HOLD LIBRARY HEARING

BEVERLY, Mass.—A public hearing will be given by the aldermen at city hall this evening on the order presented by the joint special committee on the selection of a library site, calling for the purchase of the Foster and Massey lots, bounded by Essex, Dane and Winter streets, at a cost of \$10,500.

The present quarters are inadequate and there has been a demand for larger quarters for a number of years. The order has been referred to the finance committee.

(Continued on Page Five, Column One.)

## HIDES COMPROMISE ACCEPTED BY HOUSE CONFERENCE TODAY

Agreement for Free Hides and Reduced Leather and Shoes Means Report Probably Wednesday.

### SUCCESS, SAYS ROOT

WASHINGTON—A much better feeling prevails among the tariff conferees and the insurgent senators today, and it is now hoped that the tariff conference report may be put in such shape that it will be possible to call the Democratic conferees into a meeting tomorrow with the expectation of presenting the whole subject to the House when it meets Thursday.

It is now practically certain the

(Continued on Page Four, Column Five.)

## SALEM TODAY GIVES SILVER SERVICE TO NAMESAKE CRUISER

Old Home Week Celebration Continues With Ceremonies Relative to Presentation of the Chief Attraction.

SALEM, Mass.—The chief feature in the Old Home week celebration today was the presentation of the silver service, bronze seal of the city and a talking machine, the gift of the citizens of Salem, purchased by a popular subscription, to Captain Key, the officers and crew of the scout cruiser Salem.

The presentation took place about 2:30 o'clock this afternoon on Salem Common, a stand having been erected for the purpose near the western gate of the Common. The Cadet band was in attendance and on the platform will be Miss Pinnock, sponsor of the ship, and also Austin Quinby, who served his country as gunner's mate on the old Kearsarge in her memorable battle with the Alabama.

The presentation was made amid the plaudits of 25,000 citizens and visitors.

An immense concourse surged about the temporary stand on the Common, where the gifts were displayed, and from which the presentation speech was made and Captain Key made his response.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. J. P. Franks, rector of Grace Episcopal Church, and a veteran of the navy in the civil war. Mayor John F. Hurley delivered the presentation speech, dwelling on the proud name of Salem in the early days of the navy. At the conclusion of his address he removed the American flag which covered the gifts and

(Continued on Page Five, Column Six.)

## FAVORS ABSOLUTE STATE PROHIBITION

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Governor Coomer, in his message to the Legislature, which meets today, urges prohibition, maintaining that the members who passed the present law no doubt had in mind fixing it so the state would never again have saloons or liquor licenses.

In his opinion prohibition should be disposed of so that it will not be recurrent at every election.

Secretary Ballinger has taken the ground that there is no authority in law warranting the management of these forests by the forestry bureau. Secretary Wilson and Chief Forester Pinchot contend that this is purely a technical

(Continued on Page Eight, Column One.)

### PERU AND BOLIVIA HOPEFUL.

LIMA, Peru—It is stated in government circles that it is hoped a satisfactory arrangement of the boundary imbroglio between Peru and Bolivia may be reached shortly.

Bleriot Type Monoplane Ordered Built by English Firm for Quick Delivery

NEWCASTLE ON TYNE, Eng.—Parkinson's shipbuilding firm today received an order for a monoplane of the Bleriot type, it being the first order for such a machine yet given in England. The aeroplane is to be delivered by Aug. 6.

Within a few hours after the receipt of the first order, three other orders for similar machines were received and will be executed as soon as possible.

## WRIGHT BROTHERS SCHEDULE OFFICIAL TRIALS FOR TODAY

President Sees Orville Make Short Flight and Time Limit for Tests of Their Aeroplane Ends Tomorrow.

### LATHAM PREPARING

WASHINGTON—If wind conditions are favorable, Orville Wright will attempt the official tests both for endurance and speed late this afternoon at Ft. Myer.

He has only one day more in which to meet the requirements of the signal corps, although an extension of time undoubtedly will be granted, if for any reason the aeroplane should be unable to make good by tomorrow night.

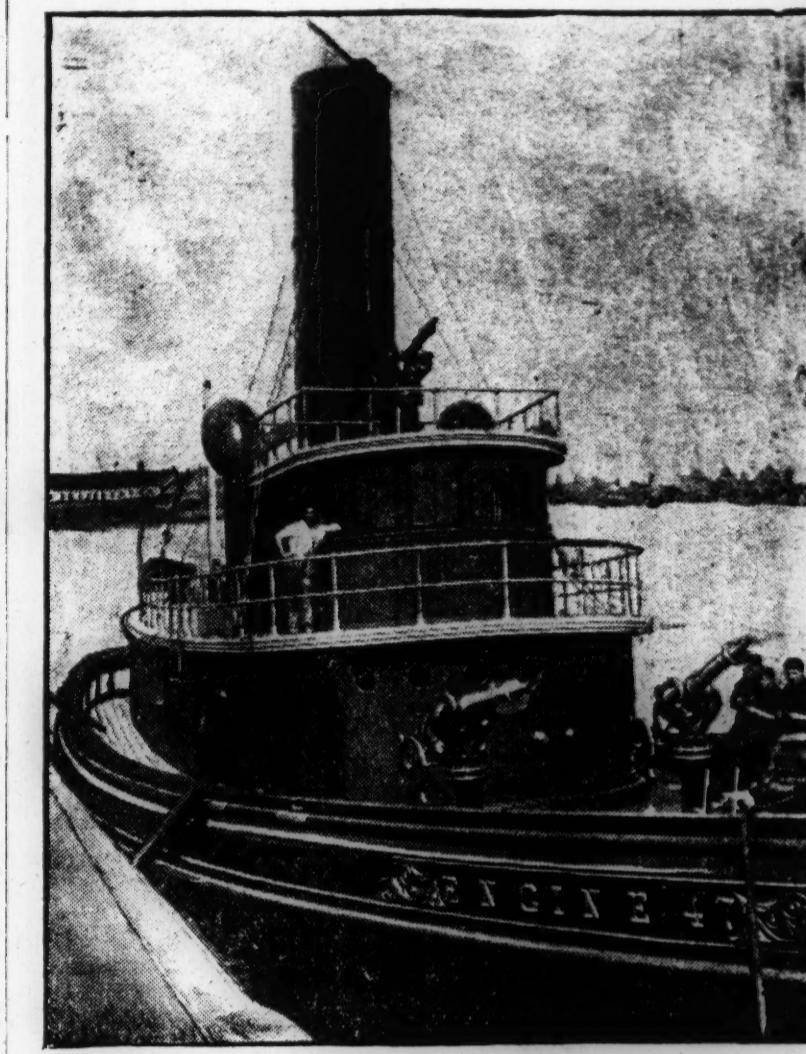
Orville Wright made only a two-and-a-half-minute flight at Ft. Myer Monday evening. The occasion, by reason of the presence of President Taft and a brilliant assemblage of Washington official life and an immense crowd—"ultimate consumers," as one witty congressman described them—bore an air more social than aeronautic.

Everybody had expected Wright to make the first official test of his aeroplane, the endurance test, or an hour in air with one passenger. A stiff wind, blowing in puffs at a velocity as high, at times, as 20 miles, caused the postponement of the trial, and all that Wright attempted was a brief flight without passenger, in order to show the President that the aeroplane really could fly, and to avoid disappointment of the great crowd.

With President Taft, flanked on either

(Continued on Page Five, Column One.)

## NEW BOSTON FIREBOAT TODAY STARTS ON OFFICIAL TEST TRIP



BOSTON'S NEWEST WATER FRONT PROTECTOR, "ENGINE NO. 47." Picture shows latest addition to fire fighting force which is considered one of the most powerful and efficient vessels of the kind in the country.

ENGINE 47, the new city fireboat, which was launched May 20, started at noon today on its trial trip, with a party of about 125 city officials and guests aboard, in charge of Consulting Engineer William C. Keough, who designed the craft.

The start was made from the wharf of the Bertelsen & Petersen Engineering Company at 250 Border street. It is expected that the boat will be accepted today by the city government on the showing of its trial trip, and if it is it will probably go into commission tomorrow. Today's trip will probably be extended as far as Marblehead, and an exhibition is to be given of the work of the apparatus which is installed on board, which is of the latest pattern.

The party on board includes among

others: Aldermen Attridge, Giblin, Ballantine, O'Hare and P. J. Kennedy, William S. McNary, ex-State Senator Charles T. Witt, Contractor William A. Ellis, John Lynch of Hodge boiler works, ex-Representatives Stalker and Gove, Carlton W. Crocker, William Robinson, Dr. Robert S. Bonney, Dr. Charles Leeds, Councilmen O'Neil and Joseph Pendergast, Nathaniel Gormley, Joseph Kane, Richard Keyou and Chief John A. Mulrenan of the Boston fire department.

This fireboat was launched at the Atlantic Works, East Boston, and was christened "Engine 47," Miss Adelaide Hibbard, daughter of Mayor Hibbard, being the sponsor. The craft is 113 feet long overall, 26 feet beam, and 9 feet draft. The total cost was in the vicinity of \$60,000. The hull was built by the R.

(Continued on Page Eight, Column Four.)

## SOLICITOR DISPUTE OF CAMBRIDGE SET TODAY FOR HEARING

District Attorney Malone Hopes to Settle the Pevey-Aylward Row Through Quo Warranto Proceedings.

The first step toward securing a judicial determination as to whether James F. Aylward or Gilbert A. A. Pevey is entitled to hold the office of solicitor for the city of Cambridge was taken this morning by Mayor William T. Brooks of that city, by filing with Attorney General Dana Malone a petition for the use of his name in quo warranto proceedings before the supreme judicial court.

In his letter to the attorney-general, Mayor Brooks states that he has been advised by counsel that Mr. Aylward has prima facie title to the office and that he should be recognized as city solicitor until the courts decide that some one else has a better title to the office; the mayor has followed this advice and ordered all city departments to recognize Mr. Aylward, but Mr. Pevey has also communicated with the heads of departments advising them that he is still entitled to the office and expressing his willingness to perform its duties.

Attorney-General Malone will give a hearing on the petition in the near future, probably Wednesday.

The statute under which the petition is brought is section 12 of chapter 102 of the revised laws, and reads as follows: "The supreme judicial court shall have jurisdiction of informations in the nature of quo warranto filed by the attorney-general against a person holding or claiming the right to hold an office, employment, the salary or compensation of which is payable by the commonwealth, a county, city or town."

However, if there are two brothers living at different addresses, then both are eligible for appointment.

In the recent "Manual of Examinations" (Continued on Page Four, Column One.)

### BOSTONIANS OFF FOR EUROPE.

NEW YORK—Among those sailing on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. today were A. J. Whitehead, Dr. W. J. Daly, Mrs. W. J. Daly, J. F. Neal of Boston; Marquis d'Aubigne of Providence, R. I.; James P. Pethwick of Southbridge, Mass.

PORLTAND, Me.—Fire today at Prout's Neck, Scarboro, a fashionable summer resort between this city and Old Orchard, destroyed the large wooden hotel known as the Jocelyn House, the stables, two summer cottages and a garage. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

## HOTEL IS BURNED AT SCARBORO

(Continued on Page Four, Column One.)

## LATHAM IN FLIGHT TO CROSS CHANNEL AND REACH LONDON

Monoplanist Falls Into Water When Two Miles From Shore of Britain and Cliffs of Dover.

### THIRD TEST TODAY

French Aeronaut Confident He Can Make Longer Trip and Reach Metropolis of England.

DOVER, Eng.—Hubert Latham, the French aviator, today made a second unsuccessful effort to fly across the English channel, this time attempting to go as far as London. He fell into the channel two miles from Dover, but was picked up by a British warship and brought safely into port.

Latham was disappointed because M. Bleriot succeeded in making the first trip across the channel, and his flight today was made under adverse conditions. He started in a light rain, which turned into a heavy downpour before he was half way across the channel. Despite this, the daring aviator insisted on making the trip.

Latham started from Sangatte, on a high cliff, near Calais. He was told that the weather was too unfavorable for him to make the attempt, but he declined to accept the warning. The air then was misty. Latham, however, gave orders for the warships to string out across the channel, to pick him up in the event he fell.

In spite of the rain there were 60,000 persons around the place when Latham sent his machine along at a high rate of speed and then soared high into the air, clearing the telegraph wires strung along the cliff easily.

There were wild cheers as the aviator in his monoplane advanced at lightning speed over the short stretch of land and then out over the sea. He made rapid time across the channel and his airplane seemed to be making a marvelously successful flight.

On the cliffs at Dover over 100,000 persons were straining their eyes through the mist, looking for the approach of the monoplane.

Suddenly the machine broke through the mist, flying straight and fast. There were wild cheers as Latham bore down toward the white cliffs, still about five miles out at sea. He came with a tremendous burst of speed, and soaring very high in the air, apparently in an endeavor to pass over the cliffs and continue on toward London.

Then it was noticed that the speed of the monoplane had stopped. Like a wounded bird, Latham's machine began falling rapidly, plunging into the sea about two miles outside of the breakwater, after a flight of nearly 20 miles.

A British warship was nearest and was soon at the aviator's side. He was picked up absolutely unharmed and rushed into Dover, where, in spite of his failure, he was given a tremendous ovation for his courage in starting under such adverse weather conditions.

So sure was M. Latham that he would make the flight that he had sent his automobile over on a boat this morning and his chauffeur was waiting along the top of the cliff on the road to London, to follow Latham in the event he succeeded in crossing the channel and decided to continue overland.

### CRETANS TODAY RESIST TURKEY

CANEA, Crete—Following the evacuation of Crete by the troops of the four protecting powers, Cretans today gave every evidence of their determination to resist the suzerainty of Turkey. It is not understood why King George of Greece does not accept the present opportunity to accept Crete's offer of annexation.

It is thought that Turkey will not overlook today's affront and that she

# News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

## Leipsic University Will Celebrate Its Anniversary

Is Five Hundred Years Old  
—Guests of Honor Will Be Received From All Parts of the World.

LEIPSIC — On the eve of the great celebration of the five hundredth anniversary of the foundation of Leipsic finds itself all prepared to welcome its many guests. The citizens are agog for tomorrow, and there is an expectancy of great happenings in the very air. The guests themselves are for the most part here, and the crowded corridors of hotels testify to their great number, and the strange and unfamiliar accents heard all around indicate that many are from foreign lands.

Although Leipsic is not a small city, yet its streets show an increasing traffic, and in the neighborhood of the university and principal buildings there is more than the ordinary tourist throng. Those acquainted with the haunts of students tell of unusual activity in the quarters of the various "corps," and inquiry quarters that "colossal" preparations are being made for extensive and intensive hospitality.

The presence of women graduates of the university will be a feature of the various meetings and they will have all the privileges that goes with learning and rank. The climax of this great celebration will be when the older graduates and the young students shall meet at the great "Kommers" and 10,000 voices will join in singing the familiar student song and "Volkslied."

The following program has been adopted and will be carried through with the gravity characteristic of learned bodies: On July 28 guests of honor from all parts of the world will be received in the university. On July 29 the faculties and students, in full academic robes, will meet the King of Saxony at eight o'clock in the morning at the railway station and accompany him to the palace. At nine there will be a special service, at which the King will be present, in the University Church of St. Paul. At half past ten will begin a great meeting in the new Town Theater. Here congratulations will be offered to the University by the King and by the ministers of state.

After this ceremony addresses will be presented to the rector by delegations from the German universities in alphabetical order; by the rector of Prague University in the name of the Austrian universities; then by the delegates from

## COTTON GROWING IN AUSTRALIA

BRISBANE, Queens, Australia—As an instance of the wonderful recuperative powers of the state it may be mentioned that while in 1902 the number of sheep in the colony had dwindled down to 7,212,885 as a result of a protracted drought this year's returns up to Jan. 1 show a total of 18,348,851 almost the greatest number returned in the history of the state.

The cattle have reached the total of 4,321,000 which is an increase of 11.3 per cent over 1907. The number was 2,481,717 in 1903, the year after the drought.

Cotton growing in Queensland is now beyond the experimental stage and farmers in Victoria and New South Wales are evincing much interest and are making requests for information as to the prospect of settling in Queensland and taking up cotton cultivation. In the central districts, where at first farmers were almost disinclined to take up the industry very satisfactory results have been obtained.

## PURCHASE LAND FOR CHAUTAUQUA

VANCOUVER, B. C.—A number of Presbyterian clergymen of this city have purchased 46 acres of land at White Cliff, Howe Sound, and intend establishing a summer school after the model of Chautauqua. It is also planned to erect a large hotel to accommodate those who may attend the school. When the ground is cleared a large pavilion will be erected for the lectures and summer classes, which will embrace all branches of learning.

## AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.  
KEITH'S—Vaudville, with the Fadettes.  
ORPHEUM—"Joan of Arc."

NEW YORK.  
AMERICAN—Vaudville.  
AERIAL GARDENS—"A Gentleman From Broadway." "The Midnight Sons."  
HAMMERSTEIN'S—Vaudville.  
HERALD SQUARE—"The Beauty Spot."  
REED'S—"ROCTON'S," Fifth avenue—  
Vaudville.  
LYRIC—"The Motor Girl."  
WEBER'S—"The Climax."

CHICAGO.  
GARRICK—"The Blue Moon."  
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"A Gentleman From Memphis."  
ILLINOIS THEATER—"The Traveling Musician."  
STUDEBAKER—"The Candy Shop."



UNIVERSITY BUILDING.

Where events in honor of five hundredth anniversary will be held.

The Swiss universities and all the other continental universities; then by the delegates from the universities of Great Britain and her colonies; then by those from the American universities; then from the German and non-German academies and scientific corporations; and finally from the technical universities. In the evening a banquet will be given in the Palm Garden by the Saxon government.

On July 30 a festival speech will be

delivered by the rector in the university itself, after which honorary degrees will be bestowed. At twelve the princes of the royal house, the guests of honor and the members of the university will witness the jubilee procession, and in the evening there will be the festival concert.

On July 31 the King of Saxony will entertain at a banquet in the Albrechtsburg at Meissen as many members of the University and of the guests of honor as can be seated.

Every labor-saving device that will aid the management in its effort to vie with the shipyards of Great Britain has been made a part of the equipment of the establishment. Workshops, disposed according to a methodical plan, surround the four great stocks which constitute the nuclei of the plant. The buildings are all planned with a view to saving time and labor. In one is the great steam hammer and in another the foundry, which is large enough to serve the needs of both the Hamburg and the Stettin works if necessity arises. The various departments have been most favorably located for the speedy execution of the various processes.

On a recent visit to Hamburg the Kaiser inspected the new works and seemed highly gratified with the outlook. It is expected that before long the construction of ships for German owners will have been transferred from foreign to German yards.

In addition to the four stocks already provided, space has been allotted for a reserve slip 1000 feet in length and 100 feet in breadth and two floating docks, one of 11,000 and the other of 6000 tons, are nearing completion. It is expected to be some little time before the new works are employed to their full capacity, but the management expects a substantial share of the new orders necessitated by the carrying out of Germany's naval program.

With reference to the ease of small holders, Mr. George said that the government proposed to put down another amendment providing that in all cases where the value of a holding was under \$2500 the occupying owner should be exempt from these taxes.

After some further discussion the debate was closed, and on a division clause 2 was closed by a government majority of 188.

The consideration of clause 3, which contains general provisions as to the collection of increment value duty was then entered upon.

## NO EXPENSE SPARED IN MAKING VULCAN PLANT ONE OF BEST

HAMBURG, Ger.—The time anticipated by the Kaiser, when no more German ships need be constructed abroad either for reasons of expediency or of economy, is measurably hastened by the completion of the new Vulcan docks, in which active operations have commenced.

Four years have been consumed in

erecting the necessary buildings on the extensive area on the Kohlbrand leased by the Senate of Hamburg to the Vulcan Shipbuilding & Machine Company of Stettin-Bredow, of whose parent plant these works are an extension. No expense has been spared to advance the adequacy and completeness of the establishment. Machinery has been installed which will enable the management to undertake the building and repair of battleships of the largest size, and the public policy has been so guided as to afford the enterprising concern the fullest measure of cooperation in its new undertaking. Massive quay walls and docks approaches to the Elbe, over 30 feet deep, have been provided by the city of Hamburg, on which the company pays a return to the municipality in the form of 4½ per cent interest annually.

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## REVIEW OF BRITISH FLEET WILL BE BRILLIANT FUNCTION

PORTSMOUTH, Eng.—The review of the fleet at Cowes by the King on July 31 will be an exceptionally brilliant function. The combination of distinguished visitors, the yachting and the anchored fleet will, it is expected, prove an irresistible attraction to many who, in ordinary seasons, never give Cowes a thought.

The chief houses in the neighborhood have already been taken, and the royal residences of Barton Manor and Osborne Cottage will be occupied by the Princess of Wales and the Queen of Spain respectively.

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injustice, which is apparent, is to be removed. We know that the incentives to union are so strong that none of the parties to the convention would think of rejecting it merely because the offensive exclusion of persons of non-European descent from political opportunity had been removed, or because the position of inhabitants of Cape Colony, which they have for generations occupied in the enjoyment of privileges which they have never abused, had been placed upon a foundation of absolute security against future attack. We know that in Basutoland and Bechuanaland a feeling of serious apprehension exists in the minds of millions of his majesty's native subjects who have never been conquered, but who have placed themselves voluntarily under the King's protection and administrative control.

"It is no secret that they are not satisfied regarding the conditions on which to hand over, in the first place, the territories to the ministry of the day in South Africa, and, in the next place, to incorporate those territories in the Union, with power in the Union Parliament to cut and carve the territories in such a fashion as Parliament may determine."

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injustice, which is apparent, is to be removed. We know that the incentives to union are so strong that none of the parties to the convention would think of rejecting it merely because the offensive exclusion of persons of non-European descent from political opportunity had been removed, or because the position of inhabitants of Cape Colony, which they have for generations occupied in the enjoyment of privileges which they have never abused, had been placed upon a foundation of absolute security against future attack. We know that in Basutoland and Bechuanaland a feeling of serious apprehension exists in the minds of millions of his majesty's native subjects who have never been conquered, but who have placed themselves voluntarily under the King's protection and administrative control.

"It is no secret that they are not satisfied regarding the conditions on which to hand over, in the first place, the territories to the ministry of the day in South Africa, and, in the next place, to incorporate those territories in the Union, with power in the Union Parliament to cut and carve the territories in such a fashion as Parliament may determine."

On a recent visit to Hamburg the Kaiser inspected the new works and seemed highly gratified with the outlook. It is expected that before long the construction of ships for German owners will have been transferred from foreign to German yards.

In addition to the four stocks already provided, space has been allotted for a reserve slip 1000 feet in length and 100 feet in breadth and two floating docks, one of 11,000 and the other of 6000 tons, are nearing completion. It is expected to be some little time before the new works are employed to their full capacity, but the management expects a substantial share of the new orders necessitated by the carrying out of Germany's naval program.

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## M. HANOTAUX SAYS CRETAN QUESTION MOST IMPORTANT

PARIS—In the opinion of M. Hanotaux, ex-minister of foreign affairs, the Mediterranean question, involving the Cretan one, is among the most serious that Europe has to face at the present moment. Elaborating this view to a newspaper representative, M. Hanotaux said:

"The slightest imprudence or an apparently very unimportant but ill-reflected movement on the part of my one power might easily kindle a blaze that would develop into a formidable conflagration. There is the splendid port of Suda bay, for instance, the last to lack a strong owner, upon which covetous eyes have been cast for many years past. Let Crete be abandoned either to Greece or to Turkey, and the immediate and inevitable consequence would be the engendering of an international contest for the control of Suda bay, which is on the highway to India."

"The unstable condition of the Ottoman empire renders it unsafe at once to restore the island to Turkey, to which it undoubtedly belongs; and for the moment Europe, I think, would be wise to maintain the status quo. The foreign military contingents might be withdrawn without danger, but the nominal suzerainty of Turkey should certainly be upheld by the presence of European guardships in Cretan waters. In this way Crete would enjoy absolute autonomy and practical independence, free to manage her internal affairs as she pleased, while the semblance of Ottoman suzerainty thus recognized by the powers would satisfy the amour propre of the Turks."

"The three years' respite would give Turkey a breathing space in which to put her own affairs in order, consolidate her new regime, and realize her projected liberal reforms. Afterward it would still be time enough for Europe to judge whether the conditions justified the secession of Crete."

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FESTIVAL OPEN AT BAYREUTH

BAYREUTH, Germany—The Bayreuth festival opened on the twenty-second inst., with a splendid performance of "Lohengrin," Siegfried Wagner conducting. Among the artists taking part are: Aloys Burgstaller, Bella Alten, Maria Lefler-Burkhardt, and Walter Sooner. The town is full of visitors, including many Americans and English. There will be two presentations of the Nibelungen Ring during the festival.

Elmer Chickering  
Leading Photographer.  
21 WEST STREET, BOSTON.



# ONLY ONE MEMBER OF A FAMILY MAY HOLD U. S. OFFICE

(Continued from Page One.)

"tions" issued early this month section 28 provides that when there are two or more persons of a family in the public service no other members of such family shall be eligible to appointment to any of the civil service grades.

In 1907 the United States attorney general rendered a decision on this section, stating that whenever two or more members of a family are in the public service the civil service commission is authorized to withhold from certification the names of any other members of such family.

The recent amendment by Congress provides that in no instance shall more than one person be appointed from the same family. Applications will be accepted from persons who already have one member of the family in the service, but their names will not be certified so long as there is one member of the family in the service.

It is said that there have been many complaints made to the Washington authorities because of certain positions being confined to families. The idea of having this amendment passed was to distribute the positions among more persons.

On inquiry at the postoffice and custom house it is learned that in instances where more than one member of a family is now in the government service the persons in question are not affected. The order is not retroactive.

## RECITER ENACTS DRAMA OF DANIEL

**Large Attendance Greeted the Speakers at Today's Sessions of the New England Chautauqua.**

**FRAMINGHAM, Mass.**—There was a large attendance today at all the sessions of the Chautauqua assembly at Mt. Wayte. The Rev. John A. Bowler had for his chalk talk in the children's hour "Clay in the Hands of the Potter."

"Is Nature Morally Indifferent?" was the topic of the Rev. Dr. William Andrew Wood in the hall of philosophy.

This afternoon at 2 Miss Laura Lambert, one of the assembly laundresses, gave a dramatization of the book of Daniel before a large audience in the auditorium.

Tonight there will be a musical recital under the direction of Prof. Ashton Lewis. Miss Grace Campbell, contralto, will render solos.

## BRIAND PLEDGES REFORM OF NAVY

**PARIS**—The policy of Premier Briand and his cabinet, which was today outlined to Parliament for the first time, contains but one new note and that is that the government will do everything in its power to rectify the naval blunders of the last few years. It was during an investigation of naval affairs that the disagreement occurred between former Premier Clemenceau and M. Delcas, which resulted in Clemenceau's resignation. The new premier intimates that the purification of the navy administration is paramount and he pledges himself and cabinet to see that this is done.

In governmental affairs in the main the new cabinet will follow the footsteps of Clemenceau.

## WANAMAKER'S SON WEDS IN LONDON

**LONDON**—In St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, shortly after noon today, Lewis Rodman Wanamaker, son of John Wanamaker, the American "merchant prince," was married to Miss Violet Cruger, daughter of Eugene Guido Cruger, formerly of New York.

Mr. Wanamaker was accompanied by Barclay Warburton, his brother-in-law, and Miss Cruger by her mother, Mrs. J. Frederick Tams. Ambassador Reid gave the bride away.

The pair left on a motoring trip after the ceremony. They will live in Paris, dividing their time between the French capital, America and European resorts.

## MURCHIE'S TOUR ABROAD DELAYED

United States Marshal Guy Murchie and Mrs. Murchie have been obliged to postpone their passage on the White Star steamship *Cymric*, which sails Wednesday afternoon for Europe, because of official business of the marshal.

Major Murchie has also been obliged to secure permission to leave this country, as there is a strict rule which says that no government official shall leave his post unless allowed to do so by the authorities in charge at Washington. He will remain abroad until Sept. 1. Mrs. Murchie, however, will remain in Europe for several months' traveling.

During the absence of Marshal Murchie Chief United States Deputy Marshal Charles Morse will be in charge of the office.

### NEW BRIDGE FOR MILLIS.

**MILLIS, Mass.**—The commissioners of Norfolk county have decided to pay half the expense of a new bridge over the Charles river on the boundary line between Medfield and Millis, the other half to be borne by these two towns.

## News in Brief Gathered Today from Towns and Cities in Massachusetts

### WALTHAM.

Conover Fitch, son of President Ezra C. Fitch of the Waltham Watch Company, who has just returned from Bar Harbor, Me., speaks optimistically of improvement in the watch industry.

The Waltham Tennis Club plays the Waban Tennis and Racquet Club at Newton Highlands Aug. 7. The return match will be played at Waltham Aug. 14.

The North and South Grammar Schools were open this morning to receive flowers, which were afterward sent to Boston where they were distributed among the children in the poorer sections.

The Waltham Lodge of the Independent Order of United Hebrews have installed the following officers: President, Simon Canter; vice-president, Simon Seigel; treasurer, C. M. Mendelsohn; financial secretary, A. Dubinsky; recording secretary, Morris Schwartz; guide, M. Sulkin; inside watch, P. Levine.

### DORCHESTER.

The Dorchester Yacht Club will hold its bi-monthly entertainment on Saturday evening, July 31, at the clubhouse. On Aug. 7 races for the vice-commodore cups will be continued.

Senator W. Prentiss Parker will run for a second term in the senatorial contest in wards 20 and 21. Councilman Harding will run as a candidate for the Senate.

The Field and Forest Club of Dorchester will take a trip Saturday afternoon, July 31, to Pegan hill, Dover, Mass., returning via South Natick or Wellesley.

The Dorchester Gentlemen's Driving Club will hold its second annual outing and harbor excursion on Wednesday, Aug. 4, at Nahant, where a fish dinner will be served. Following the afternoon sports the club will take a moonlight excursion on a specially chartered steamer.

### CAMBRIDGE.

The Lincoln Inn Society of 47 Brattle street has applied for a permit to build an addition to the present quarters. The improvement is estimated to cost \$3500.

Massachusetts district grand lodge, Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, will hold its twenty-eighth annual session in Cambridge, Sept. 1 and 2. The first day will be devoted to business and elections. The parade of the subordinate lodges will be held on the second day and in the evening there will be a ball. As a preparation for the convention and to raise funds the Harvard lodge will give a picnic next Saturday.

The Helping Hand Woman's Club, which gave an outing at Revere beach two weeks ago, has arranged another for Wednesday.

### NEWTON.

Mayor George Hutchinson has accepted an invitation from the Newton City Employees Union to attend the convention of the federation of state, city and town employees' unions which will be held in Nonantum Hall, Sunday.

The work of resurfacing the south roadway of Commonwealth avenue boulevard from Weston bridge easterly to Hammond street at Chestnut hill has been completed. Between Hammond street and Lake street, where they are now at work, motor vehicles are being diverted to the north roadway.

Members of the Y. M. C. A. enjoyed an automobile ride through Concord, Lexington and other places of historic interest Monday evening.

### MELROSE.

The Rev. D. M. Lockrow of Melrose Highlands, field evangelist of the Massachusetts Baptist Association, and Mrs. Lockrow leave today on a novel trip through New York. It is the exact duplicate of one which they took on their honeymoon 10 years ago today.

The Odd Fellows and Daughters of Rebekah will hold an outing at Bass Point this evening.

This morning a party of four girls and their chaperon left Melrose for camping trip at Island Pond, N. H. They are making the trip by automobile. The party includes Mrs. Breer, Miss Rita Dickinson, Miss Smith, Miss Lena Churchill and Miss Nora Breer.

### MALDEN.

Spartan Lodge, Knights of Pythias, will work the ranks of esquire on several candidates at a public meeting this evening.

The First Corps Coast Artillery Band will give a concert at Cradock park Thursday evening.

**JAPANESE PREACHES IN WEST.**

**SEATTLE, Wash.**—The Rev. T. Miyakawa, known as "the Beecher of Japan," who has been brought to this country by Japanese Christians to do missionary work among his own people, has begun a tour of the coast cities. He preaches in both English and Japanese.

**BRITISH SHIP CLAIMS RECORD.**

**SEATTLE, Wash.**—Claiming the world's record for consecutive steaming, the British steamer *Head* has arrived at the Puget Sound Navy Yard with a cargo of 6000 tons of coal, after having been out 68 days from Newport News without slowing her engines.

**FRENCH PART UNDECIDED.**

**PARIS.**—The cabinet of the French government has not yet decided in what form it will participate at the Fulton-Hudson celebration to be held at New York next fall, owing to the crisis in affairs here.

**BUILDING DAM AT DOVER, N. H.**

**DOVER, N. H.**—The management of the Pacific mills is erecting a large dam to replace the old one at the county farm.

### WINTHROP.

The committee of school gardens from the Winthrop Historical and Improvement Society has begun the inspection of the different gardens.

The party to be held on the lawn of the Deane Winthrop house July 31 by the Winthrop Historical and Improvement Society will have no admission fee, and special plans are being made to entertain the children. Mrs. A. E. Wyman is chairman of the committee, and will be assisted by Mrs. Benjamin L. Colby, Mrs. Joseph L. Newton, Herbert W. Floyd, Mrs. Charles E. Rich, Mrs. Elmer E. Dawson and Mrs. Charles S. Adams.

Mrs. Benjamin L. Colby is chairman of a committee who intend to obtain a mile of pennies before Sept. 8 for the benefit of St. Ann's Episcopal church.

Hereafter the directors of the Winthrop Yacht Club are to be a commodore, vice-commodore, treasurer and four other members who are to serve one for three years, one for two years and two for one year.

### CHELSEA.

The water commissioners have asked for bids for laying new water pipes in the Mill Hill district and all bids are to be received by July 31.

John A. Pepper is to build a three-story apartment house at 55 Washington avenue to cost \$8500.

Patrick Garrity will build a three-story wooden apartment house at 30 Cottage street to cost \$6200.

### BROOKLINE.

These officers have been elected for the year 1909-10 by the Brookline Savings Bank: President, Charles H. Stearns; vice-presidents, Horace James, Alfred E. Kenrick, Aaron H. Latham; trustees, James Driscoll, James P. Stearns, Thomas P. Ritchie, Edw. M. Farnsworth, Horace James, Martin Kingman, William H. White, George P. Fogg, Charles H. Stearns, Edw. W. Baker, A. E. Kenrick, Aaron H. Latham, George H. Francis, James H. Boddy, Charles W. Holtzer, Frank E. James; secretary and treasurer, William E. Lincoln.

Work on the moving of the Public Library Building is progressing well, but is taking longer than at first expected because the building must be let down from a height of about 10 feet before it is placed on temporary foundations.

### BRAINTREE.

The appropriation committee has been appointed for this year as follows: James W. Colbert, S. S. Bridgeman, William H. Cuff, G. V. Pennock, W. A. Torrey, W. O. Hastings, George E. Williams, Henry F. Arnold, William C. Harrison, Henry E. Reynolds, Albert E. Avery, George F. Hussey, George R. Dobson, W. P. Kelly and L. O. Crocker.

The by-law committee consists of Albert E. Avery, chairman, Atherton N. Hunt, Philip H. Sullivan, William F. Rogers and Charles E. Dexter. The railroad committee which is to make an effort for better railroad accommodations consists of Frank P. Rhoades, chairman, Charles B. Cummings and Frank O. Wellington.

### WELLESLEY.

Another campaign has been inaugurated by the police against overspeeders of automobiles. Chief Kingsbury and a squad of men have been timing machines on Washington and Worcester streets and three owners will be summoned into the district court.

**PATRICK LENNOX' WIFE RESTRAINED.**

Mary A. Lennox, wife of Patrick Lennox of Lynn, is restrained by an injunction issued by Judge Richardson in the superior court today from disposing of any stock in the General Electric Company or any other stock previously held by P. Lennox & Co., morocco dealers.

The General Electric Company also is restrained from making any transfers on its books of any stock held by Mrs. Lennox.

The injunction is granted on a bill filed by Robert F. Herrick and others, trustees in bankruptcy of P. Lennox & Co.

**CITIZENS PROTEST AGAINST SALOON**

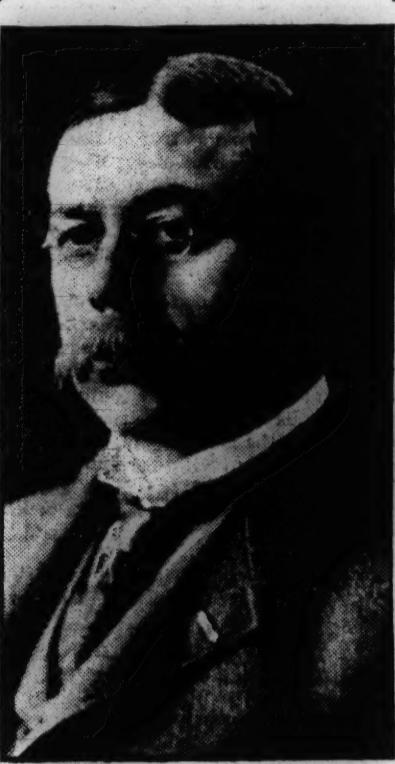
A protest has been forwarded to the excise board by a number of citizens of the Dudley street district, Roxbury, to the end that saloons be kept off Blue Hill avenue near Dudley street.

The district is almost entirely residential and citizens declare that the peace and quietness of the neighborhood will be disturbed by a saloon. The action follows a report that a license for a saloon at the corner of抜け street and Blue Hill avenue is to be granted.

**TAFTVILLE MILL WORLD'S LARGEST**

**PLAINFIELD, Conn.**—Work has been started on the new cotton weave shed at Taftville, which, when completed, will be one of the largest in the world. It will have room for 6000 looms and will employ a thousand hands. The cost of the building and machinery will be nearly \$500,000.

Western Senators Continue Insistent Demand for Duty On Hides or Free Leather



**FRANCIS E. WARREN.**  
Senator from Wyoming, who is unusually active in the fight against free hides.

**WASHINGTON**—One of the most determined opponents of the proposition for free hides is Senator Francis E. Warren of Wyoming. Coming as he does from a thriving cattle country, he represents a constituency that urges its demands upon him. In addition, he has personal interests at stake. He is willing to compromise on a greatly reduced tariff on leather and boots and shoes.

**NEED DRAFTSMEN FOR PHILIPPINES**

**CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION CALLS FOR EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNMENT POSITIONS NEXT MONTH.**

**THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IS IN NEED OF ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMEN IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLAND SERVICE AND ANNOUNCES THROUGH THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION THAT THERE WILL BE AN EXAMINATION FOR THIS POSITION ON AUG. 18 TO SECURE ELIGIBLES AT SALARIES RANGING FROM \$1800 TO \$2500 PER ANNUM.**

**THE COMMISSION DESIRES TO SECURE PERSONS OF GOOD OFFICE TRAINING, CAPABLE OF PRODUCING ARCHITECTURAL PLANS WHICH ARE BOTH ACCURATE AND COMPLETE. THE AGE LIMIT IS FROM 18 TO 40 YEARS OF AGE ON THE DATE OF THE EXAMINATION.**

**THE EXAMINATION WILL BE HELD ON AUGUST 18, 1909, IN THE CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION ROOMS, 14TH AND BROAD STREETS, WASHINGTON, D. C.**

**EVERETT DENIES PLEA OF PACKERS**

**EVERETT DOES NOT FAVOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PACKING HOUSE PLANT IN THAT CITY.**

**THE EVERETT ALDERMAN MONDAY NIGHT DENIED PERMISSION TO A PACKING HOUSE CONCERN TO LOCATE WITHIN THE CITY ON THE GROUNDS THAT IT WOULD BE A TRESPASS ON THE PROPERTY OF THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.**

**THE EVERETT ALDERMAN DENIED THE REQUEST OF THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION TO LOCATE WITHIN THE CITY ON THE GROUNDS THAT IT WOULD BE A TRESPASS ON THE PROPERTY OF THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.**

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## WRIGHT BROTHERS SCHEDULE OFFICIAL TRIALS FOR TODAY

(Continued from Page One.)

side by Speaker Cannon and Senator Aldrich, looking on from a tent erected for him, the machine was trundled out and poised on the monorail preparatory to the start.

Heretofore it has been the unvarying practise of Orville Wright when giving practice or test flights at Ft. Myer, to use a 30-foot derrick and weights to project his aeroplane into the air. This time he discarded this artificial means of gaining his initial impetus and soared easily and gracefully from the monorail by aid of the motor's own power.

The 5000 spectators broke into a long cheer as the white bird-like structure rose slowly into the air and again as it swerved, tilted at an angle of nearly 45 degrees at the north end of the field. Three times the machine was taken around the field, the planes seemingly assuming a more dangerous angle at each turn, and with a sharp swerve was brought into the wind and carefully landed.

President Taft accompanied by Senator Bourne and Captain Butt, his military aid, was among the first to visit the Wrights in their workshop. Shortly afterward Ambassador and Madame Jusserand and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth joined them. Others were Secretary Dickinson, Postmaster-General Hitchcock, Lieutenant-General Miles and Attorney-General Wickersham.

### Congress Asked to Rule on Aeroplane Tariffs

WASHINGTON—The attention of Congress has been directed to the failure to provide in the new tariff bill a classification for flying machines, which have come into such prominence through the work of the Wrights, Glenn Curtiss, M. Bleriot, and others. The intention is to prevent the same trouble in the customs service as grew out of disputes over the classification of automobiles imported into this country when those vehicles first became of general use.

"The work of the Wrights and others engaged in aviation, and especially the feat of M. Bleriot in flying across the English channel," said Harvey T. Andrews, a lawyer, "reminds me of the confusion that arose over the classification of automobiles when they were first imported. I was then attached to the force of the appraiser of the port, and we had great difficulty in arriving at any definite conclusion because no provision had been made for these machines in the tariff law."

Now Congress has just agreed upon a rate for automobiles in the new bill, but has overlooked the most modern of all inventions, and to the end that a proper schedule may be made for it I have sent a telegram to Chairman Sereno E. Payne of the ways and means committee of the House of Representatives:

"I desire to respectfully call your attention to the fact that the most modern of all inventions, namely, the flying machine, is not mentioned in your proposed tariff act. While I was assistant appraiser of merchandise at the port of New York it often fell my duty to pass upon the materials and to get the rate of duty on various balloon contrivances in the form of airships that came from abroad. The difficulty we experienced convinced me that it would be wise, at this time, to make some specific provision for aeroplanes, monoplanes, and other flying machines and dirigible balloons. This is especially important at this time, inasmuch as various people are trying to place contracts abroad for the purchase of these articles, and are unable to close on account of uncertainty as to the rate of duty which they will be compelled to pay."

### Mme. Bleriot, Reconciled to Aviation, to Sail Air

LONDON—Mme. Louis Bleriot, wife of the Frenchman who Sunday made history by his airship flight across the English channel, is to make a flight with her husband this summer. Mme. Bleriot, speaking about her husband's devotion to aviation and her pleasure at his triumph, said she is now as enthusiastic as Bleriot himself.

Mme. Bleriot was on hand to meet her triumphant husband Monday when he reached London with his famous little monoplane, to receive the monetary fruits of his achievement in the shape of a check for \$5000.

PARIS—Honors of many sorts are being planned for Louis Bleriot, the aerial navigator of the English channel. A monster reception will be given to him next Saturday at Aerostatic Park by the Aero Club of France. All the members of the cabinet will make addresses, while all the "air skippers" will be present. The club will present a gold medal to him and erect a stone at the starting point, near Calais, of his flight across the English channel.

The French government has requested M. Thevenot, the artist, to paint a picture of Bleriot's descent at Dover.

OHIO AIRSHIP COMPANY. COLUMBUS, O.—The first airship company formed in Ohio was chartered by the secretary of state Monday. The company, with a capital stock of \$25,000, is authorized to manufacture and sell airships and aeroplanes and to "transport passengers and freight through space." The incorporators are Cleveland men.

## MAKE READY FOR CAPITOL CLERKS AT TAFT SUMMER HOME

BEVERLY, Mass.—Preparations are being made to lodge and board the large administration clerical corps that will be transferred here as soon as Congress adjourns. Arrangements are being made also for the extra secret service men that will accompany the President.

The members of the Taft family spent this afternoon on the water. Mrs. Taft, accompanied by Mrs. More, was a guest aboard the steam cruiser Salem, which is participating in the celebration in its honor at Salem. Miss Helen and Robert were guests of Miss Margaret Thomas aboard the yacht Arabela. The President's yacht, Sylph, engaged the attention of Charlie Taft today.

Mrs. Taft, Professor and Mrs. More, and Miss Helen Taft took a drive Monday afternoon along the shore in the big automobile. Robert watched the finals in the tennis tournament at the Montauk Golf Club and played around the course.

In the evening the family, with the exception of Charlie, were seated on the veranda of the summer White House, from which they had a good view of the harbor illumination at the opening of Old Home Week at Salem. Charlie was a spectator of the illumination from a nearer point of view.

### STEARNS BUILDING AS CUSTOM HOUSE

#### Block on Tremont Street to Be Used as Temporary Quarters While Tower Is Being Constructed.

The statement that the R. H. Stearns building on Tremont street has been selected as the temporary quarters for the customs house while the new tower is being built is confirmed today by Collector of the Port George H. Lyman. This building is favored by the customs officials because there are two floors of open space, and also three entrances both from Tremont street and Winter street.

The rental to be asked, it is understood, will be about \$75,000 a year. The building will be leased for a year, it is said, with the privilege of renewal for a second year. This has to be done because there is a standing order to the effect that a building cannot be leased for more than a year, except in the case of postal stations.

According to advice from Washington, the foundation of the new customs house tower will cost about \$300,000. These figures were submitted by local architects to Supervising Architect Taylor upon his visit to Boston last week.

### LEOPOLD HONORS OHIO HORSE BUYER

NEW YORK—C. W. Crawford of Newark, O., arrived last night on the Red Star liner Zealand. His coming might have passed unnoticed had he not been the proud possessor, as he declared, of an order from King Leopold of Belgium, creating him a chevalier. He wore the decoration on his vest, "and it was just buying horses that did it," said Mr. Crawford.

"During the last 16 years I must have brought over 1,500,000 Belgian horses," he declared. "Well, King Leopold heard of it, and that's the reason he decorated me."

### HANUS MAY PICK HEAD OF SCHOOLS

Prof. Paul H. Hanus of Harvard University, and formerly a member of the Cambridge school board, is to be asked for his opinion in regard to choosing a successor to the late Superintendent of Schools William C. Bates. No definite action will be taken until fall.

Candidates for the position of city auditor of Cambridge are springing up rapidly since it became known that Harry T. Upham will resign. Some of those seeking the office are: John Buckland, Edward H. Manning, William Duey and W. H. Sheridan.

### LAST WEEK OF SHOE FAIR.

Men wearing large size shoes will enjoy special privileges at the shoe and leather fair Thursday. Any man wearing a shoe measuring number nine or more in size will be admitted free to all the attractions, between 1 and 6 p.m. on that day. This is the last week of the fair on the Charles river esplanade.

### BIG GAS REBATES IN N. Y.

NEW YORK—United States Commissioner Shields, as custodian of the gas rebate fund, reports that the disbursements made last week to 46,525 consumers amounted to \$175,150.78. Since repayments under the court decision were being made, a total of 970,830 gas consumers have received \$9,265,170.81.

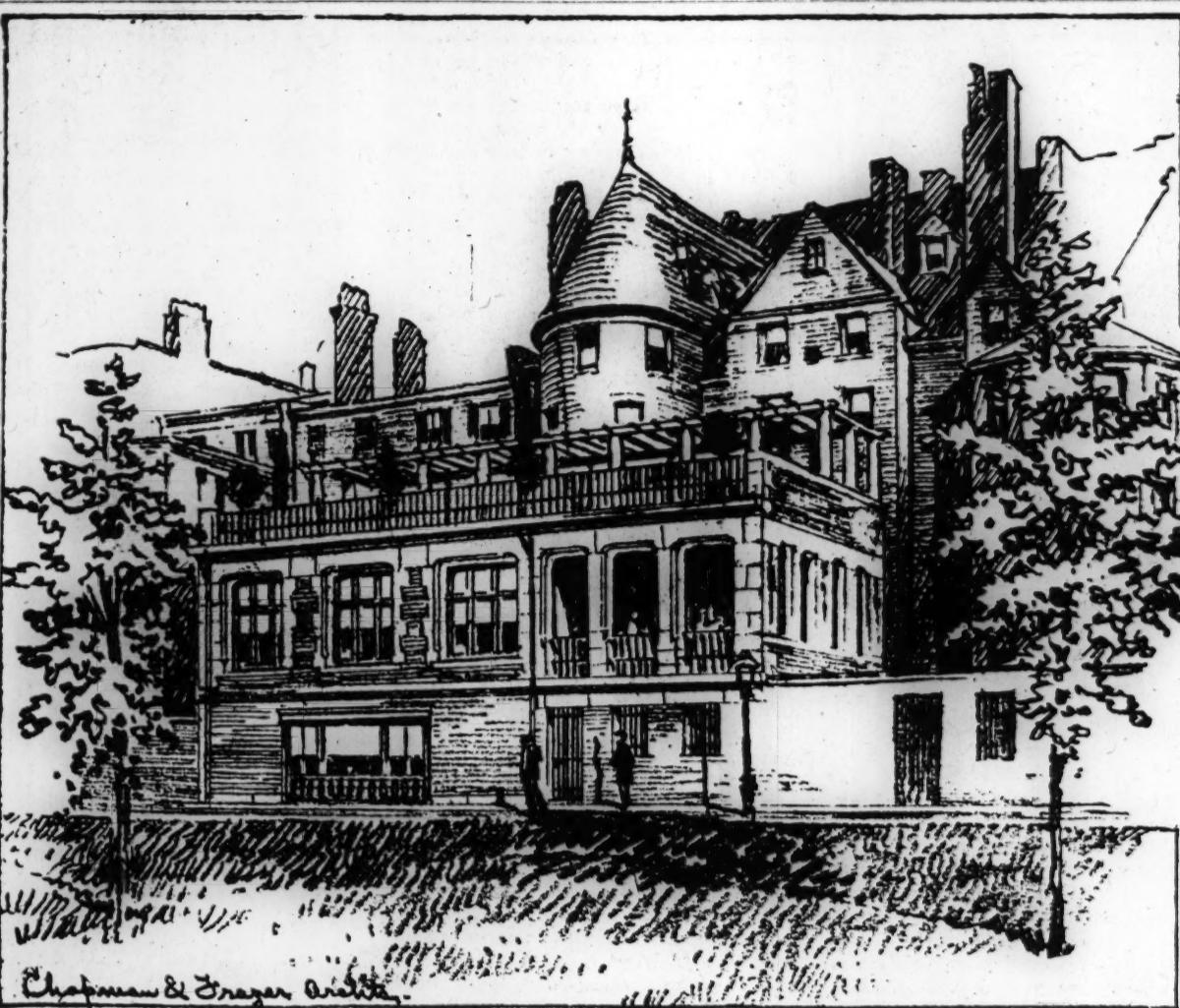
### INCORPORATE SHOE COMPANY.

BERWICK, Me.—The James Luddy Shoe Company has been incorporated in this town with a paid in capital of \$50,000. The promoters are James Luddy and Henry C. Atwill of Lynn, Mass., and E. F. Gowell of this place.

### PROTEST ADVANCE IN FARE.

PHILADELPHIA—The committee of New York legislators, appointed to investigate the various primary election laws of the country, are holding a meeting here to examine into the workings of the Pennsylvania primary law.

## University Club of Boston Is Improving Its Charles River Basin Frontage by Addition and Alterations



PROPOSED RIVER FAÇADE OF UNIVERSITY CLUB.

The improvements to the Charles river basin and the parking of the banks give the club an improved outlook on the river and the changes now contemplated are to extend the property to take advantage of this situation.

### MODES OF TEACHING AGRICULTURE TO BE CONFERENCE THEME

#### Noted Speakers on Program for the Massachusetts Agricultural College Meeting Thursday and Friday.

AMHERST, Mass.—A conference on agricultural education in connection with the summer school of the Massachusetts Agricultural College will be held on Thursday and Friday, July 29 and 30. Several noted speakers have been engaged and the program is to be open to the public.

Among those who will take part in the conference are: E. D. Sanderson, director of the experiment station, Durham, N. H.; Sidney B. Haskell, instructor in agronomy, Massachusetts Agricultural College; M. A. Bigelow, editor of Nature Study Review, New York; Miss Waterman, Briggsville Training School, North Adams; M. H. Buckham, president of University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.; Prof. G. F. Warren, New York State College, Ithaca, N. Y.; Frank F. Murdoch, principal of State Normal School, North Adams. During this conference a meeting will be called of those interested in the agricultural teachers' section of the New England conference on rural problems.

This is the last week of the regular four weeks' course for teachers and principals and will be followed by a two weeks' course for pastors, but the courses will be open to any who wish to register.

A special car today took a party to the paper mills at Holyoke, from thence to Mt. Tom, to Northampton, where Smith College and Smith's agricultural school will be visited, returning to college in time for the costume folk dances.

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## GREAT APPLE SHOW TO GIVE THOUSANDS FOR PRIZE AWARDS

Second National Exhibition Will Be Held in Spokane From November Fifteenth to the Twentieth.

### LARGE MEDAL LIST

SPOKANE, Wash.—One thousand dollars and a gold medal banner, with \$500 in gold and a silver medal banner, to the second and a massive silver loving cup and a diploma to the third, are offered as the capital prize for a car of 210 barrels, or 630 boxes of the best commercial winter apples, one or more standard varieties, exhibited by any owner, lessor or agent of the land where the fruit was grown, at the second national apple show in Spokane, Nov. 15 to 20, when premiums of a total of \$25,000 will be awarded to the winning entries in the 20 classes.

The premier competition is open to the world. Four points will be considered by the judges in making the awards in this class, as follows: First, value of the varieties for the purpose to which they may be adapted; second, color, size and uniformity of fruit; third, freedom from insect marks and other blemishes; fourth, excellence in pack. Every exhibitor in this class will receive a barrel of spray. The rules of the American Pomological Society will govern the contest.

Eight hundred and fifty dollars is offered in four sectional, one foreign and one state, territorial or provincial exhibits of two barrels or six boxes of any single variety, as follows:

Eastern states special, competitions limited to entries from Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Vermont. First, \$100; second, \$50; third, diploma.

Southern states special, limited to Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia. First, \$100; second, \$50; third, diploma.

Middle West special, limited to Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota and Wisconsin. First, \$100; second, \$50; third, diploma.

Western states special, limited to Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, California, Wyoming, Arizona, Colorado and Washington. First, \$100; second, \$50; third, diploma.

The foreign country special, \$100 for first, \$50 for second and a diploma for third, is open to any province, dominion, district or territory outside of the United States, while the Denney special, \$100 for first, silver cup for second and a diploma for third, is open to any state, territory or province.

One hundred dollars for first, \$25 for second and a diploma for third will be awarded for an exhibit of 50 apples arranged in a pyramid. The awards will be determined by weight. The exhibitor of the largest single apple of any variety, free from blemish, will receive a metalized reproduction of the fruit, engraved with the winner's name, with an added prize of 100 fruit trees of the owner's selection. The second prize is a metalized replica of the winning apple, also engraved.

The National Apple Show will award a silver cup as first prize and a silver medal banner for the best new seedling apple produced in the last five years and not catalogued.

The National Apple Show will also award a gold medal banner for the most practical, economical improvement in barrels, boxes or baskets for packing fruit. The chief point for consideration is commercial purposes. The second prize is a diploma.

In the sweepstakes the winner of the most prizes of all kinds, including firsts, seconds and thirds, will receive a solid silver cup, and the winner of the most firsts in the plate exhibit will be awarded an engraved watch fob and 100 standard trees grown in Washington.

"We shall have exhibits from the apple belts in New York, the province of Ontario, Massachusetts, Missouri, Ohio, Illinois, Georgia, Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico, and from many other states in the East and South," said Ren H. Rice, secretary. "We also look for exhibits from Europe, Australia, Japan and several of the Pacific islands."

"The board of judges will be composed of the most experienced men we can find, including several of the foremost pomologists in the United States, Canada and England, and it may be that France, Germany and Russia will be represented by experts now in the country. The board of trustees, of which E. F. Carter Van Dessel, second vice-president, is chairman, is in correspondence with a score of prominent men to act as judges."

### PHELAN FACTORY STRIKE IS ENDED

LYNN, Mass.—The factory of James Phelan & Sons reopens today, an agreement having been reached between the executive committee of the Packing Room Employees Association and James Phelan of the firm.

The settlement of the strike in the Phelan factory leaves two firms still opposed to the strikers' demands. They are the Joseph Caunt Company and the V. K. & A. H. Jones factory, employing about 1600 of the 3200 persons originally affected.

## THOUSANDS GIVEN EMPLOY THROUGH AID OF ONE WOMAN

Mrs. McCall of Chicago Labor Bureau Evolves a System by Which She Gets Work for the Needy.

### READS WANT ADS

CHICAGO—Mrs. Ella F. McCall, a slender, unassuming woman in charge of the labor bureau of the Chicago civil service commission, has evolved a practical method of an absolutely free employment bureau.

Starting her work two years ago out of the kindness of her heart, it has steadily grown larger and larger until last year she gave out 7829 city jobs to laborers and found about 4000 more outside places for others who could not be employed upon city work because of certain restrictions of the civil service law.

The members of the civil service commission at first did not know whether to approve of Mrs. McCall's "side line," but she won them all to her side within a short time and now the commission is almost as much interested in the work as she is. Legally she has no power to find jobs for needy applicants who cannot be put to work on city tasks; but she has the sanction of the commission and so far no one has had the temerity to propose a cessation.

Mrs. McCall is intensely interested in this phase of her daily duties, and she tells how she began the labor of love as follows:

"I have had charge of the labor bureau, employing laborers for different classes of work for the city, such as cleaning the streets, digging sewers, water pipe extension, etc., for about seven years.

"From the first it seemed sad when I had to turn away so many applicants because they were not citizens, as required by the civil service law. Nearly all of them were foreigners, who had not been in the country long enough to be naturalized; and they needed work badly.

"About two years ago I became quite interested in the case of a Turk who was unable to speak English, who had no money, was weak for lack of food and could find no work. I communicated with the Turkish consul, who sent him back to his old home.

"That started me to thinking that I might do something for the hundreds of other men whom I could not employ

## FRANCE OPPOSES DRASTIC REVISION OF ITS TARIFF LIST

The Administration, Represented by M. Cruppi, Minister of Commerce, States That the Government Will Countenance Only Limited Alterations.

PARIS—The French government is opposed to any drastic alteration of the customs schedules of the country.

The tariff revision question came up for general discussion last week in the chamber of deputies, but is now virtually shelved in conference till fall.

Various reports emanating from the headquarters of the customs committee, which has been drafting the proposals, have from time to time stirred up the commercial world by bringing to the forefront reports of contemplated drastic revision upward. These reports have caused considerable anxiety to the statesmen of Germany, Switzerland, Spain, Great Britain and especially the United States. But the atmosphere has been considerably clarified by the direct statement on the part of the French government of its opposition to the measure.

Ultra protectionism in France received a serious blow when M. Cruppi, minister of commerce, defined the attitude of the government in regard to the report of the customs committee. He definitely and conclusively stated that the government would not countenance any radical change in the existing rates or anything but a partial and strictly limited revision in order to bring the existing tariff up to date rather than to revolutionize the schedules. The government and the chamber have no mandate to carry out a complete revision, he said.

M. Cruppi went on to say that he considered the systematic increase of 50 per cent, as proposed, on the general tariff, dangerous for the international trade of the country. He cited the harmonious commercial relations which had been established with Switzerland since the ruptures of 1892 and 1895, which cost France more than \$80,000,000, and predicted that the carrying out of the present proposals would precipitate the country once more into commercial difficulty with Switzerland.

In speaking of commercial relations with England the minister pointed out that the markets of neighboring countries were the principal outlets for French products. He said that English and French markets were the complement of each other, and that the two countries would commit an unpardonable blunder if, by fiscal measures, they placed obstacles in the way of the development of economic relations. This remark was greeted by cheers.

This speech of the minister of commerce has created a decidedly favorable impression in diplomatic circles. Considerable speculation has been entertained abroad, the United States not excepted, as to the result of the drastic revision upward which appeared to be going on in France under the guise of official sanction. This statement by a member of the responsible government is reassuring.

In his speech M. Cruppi took care to say that in his opinion the mass of the French people were in favor of limited revision, but opposed to general revision of the tariff.

General debate of the schedules is now closed and the whole question has been gone over for technical discussion in committee, corresponding somewhat to conference discussion in America. Owing to the pressure of parliamentary business, there is little hope of the matter being brought up again before the late fall, after the chamber convenes in October. It is even possible that it will go over till the next session, which convenes in January, in which case the tariff would undoubtedly form the salient issue in the general elections which occur before that time.

Before the close of the debate M. Jaurez brought a motion, which was accepted in part, inviting the ministry to invoke a congress of the powers to attempt to procure some agreement for a general diminution of customs tariff. The motion read:

"The chamber invites the government to arrange for an international conference of all powers interested, with a view to bringing about a gradual and simultaneous reduction of customs tariffs, and agrees to refer the matter back to the committee."

M. Cruppi explained the government position, asking how such a proposal for an international effort could be opposed, and the vote was then taken. By 548 votes to 11 the first part of the motion of M. Jaurez was passed.

The United States up to the present time has enjoyed reciprocity with France. The minimum rates of the French tariff have been accorded to American exporters, by the terms of the original agreement of 1893 and the subsequent commercial conventions. But with the dawning of a new era of tariff duties in both countries considerable conjecture has been apparent on both sides as to the possibility of continuing this reciprocity without a clash.

## A BRIGHT FUTURE FOR GALVESTON

Galveston now ranks second only to New York among American ports, says the London Standard. Today, says the British counsel, no port in the United States has such a favorable outlook. A great factor in this prospect is the present trend of traffic in



### Playhouse News

#### FADETTE'S AT KEITH'S.

Prolonged applause greeted the 40 players of the Fadettes Women's Orchestra when the curtain slowly rolled up Monday night at Keith's. Clad in the familiar all-white dresses, grouped within a stage setting representing a vineyard overlooking the Mediterranean, and directed by the dignified and authoritative Mrs. Caroline B. Nichols, they presented a picture that was as attractive to the eye as their playing was to the ear and the imagination. Every number played was roundly applauded and at the close handclapping continued several minutes. The program was as follows: March, "The Falcon," Chambers; overture, "Morning, Noon and Night," Von Suppe; "Andante Cantabile," string quartet, Tschaikowsky; gems from "Carmen," Bizet; "Marche Orientale," Sellenick, and Irish fantasy, "Innesfallen," Koppitz. Three spirited extra numbers were also played. One of these was a singing number with an amusing refrain of "Straw-

berries." The program stated that the Fadettes' music represented that of all nations. It was closely followed by a novel sketch that represented drama of all sorts. If there is a form of theatrical entertainment that is not included in "Happy's Millions," it is not known to the present writer. Naturally, the audience was pleased. Mr. Morrow's laughing song was exceedingly good.

Edward Morton delighted the audience with a tuneful plaint to the effect that "Ireland Isn't Ireland Any More," and the familiar "Cousin Carus." Veronica and Hurl-Falls proved one of the best teams of "bumpity-bumps" ever seen here. Both men are funny acrobats, which is un-

usual. Miss Emerin Campbell and Aubrey Yates presented a laughable skit made of familiar materials, Miss Marion Garrison sang in good voice three pleasing numbers, and the Dankmar-Schiller troupe of acrobats performed many familiar evolutions and a few novel ones. Harry Fox and the Millership sisters together with the Kinetograph completed the excellent bill.

#### LAST WEEK OF "JOAN OF ARC."

With the two performances Monday the Lindsay Morison players began their final week in "Joan of Arc." The author, Miss Frances Aymar Matthews, has adapted history to the conventions of romantic melodrama, and succeeded in making a play that highly pleases. Miss Bruns appears as Joan, Howell Hansell has the character role of Cléchet and other prominent parts are enacted by Frank Sheridan, Wyly Birch, Miss Katherine Clinton and Miss Mary Sanders. The production is an ambitious one for a stock performance, and the company is greatly enlarged.

Next week, Miss Eleanor Robson's success of three seasons, Israel Zangwill's "Merely Mary Ann."

### CHICAGO OPENINGS.

"The Climax," by Edward Locke, Aug. 2, at Powers' Theater.

"The Beauty Spot," with Jefferson De Angelis, Aug. 15, at the Garrick Theater. Next Saturday evening "A Gentleman From Mississippi" will reach its one hundred and twenty-eighth Chicago performance, and "The Traveling Salesman" will reach its one hundred and forty-fourth Chicago performance.

### NEW YORK OPENINGS.

"Billy," by George Cameron, Aug. 2, at Daly's Theater.

"The Only Law," by Mizner and Bronson Howard, Aug. 2, at the Hackett Theater.

Revival of "Paid in Full" for two weeks at the Astor Theater, beginning Aug. 2.

"A Gentleman From Mississippi," now at the Aerial Gardens, is in its eleventh month in New York.

"The Climax" continues its remarkable New York run at Weber's Theater.

Miss Hattie Williams will make her first venture as a star in a comedy without music, on Aug. 23, appearing in Michael Morton's "Detective Spikes," at the Garrick Theater.

The Lyceum Theater will open Aug. 28 with "Arsene Lupin," a play imported from Paris. The piece is said to be a sort of combination of "Raffles" and "Sherlock Holmes."

"The Flag Lieutenant," an English naval drama which had a long London run last season, will open the Criterion Theater on Aug. 30.

John Drew will open his season early in New York, according to his custom. He appears here Sept. 6 at the Empire Theater in his last year's vehicle, "Jack Straw." This will run two weeks, then Mr. Drew will appear in a new comedy, the name of which is not yet announced.

Miss Marie Doro will reappear at the Lyceum Theater on Aug. 1, in her play of two seasons ago, "The Morals of Marcus."

The Drury Lane melodrama, "The Sins of Sins," will open the New York Theater Aug. 31.

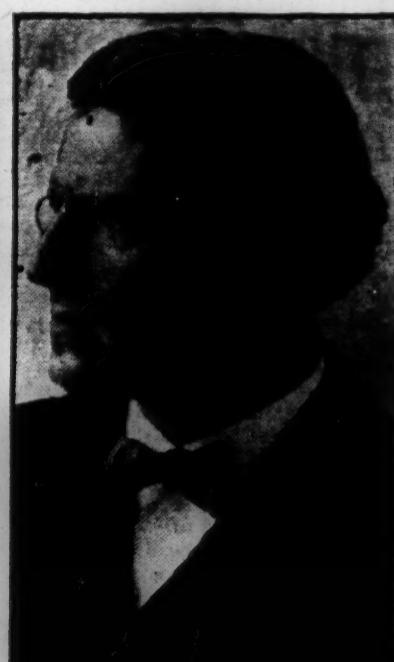
### NOTES.

Last January the Actors' Society established a play reading committee at the instigation of Augustus Thomas. The committee announces that its purpose has been to discover and produce such worthy plays as have been overlooked in the regular channels. It has read and passed upon more than 250 manuscripts. Six of these have been selected for production at special matinees. The committee hopes to hold its first matinee early in September and has suspended the reading of manuscripts until October.

Miss Adrienne Augarde, the young English singer who made such a favorable impression here last season in "Peggy Macrae," has been engaged for a leading role in the forthcoming American production of "The Dollar Princess."

Miss Julia Marlowe will appear as Portia in a production of "The Merchant of

## RABBI WISE'S FAIRNESS WINS JEWS' SUPPORT FOR BINGHAM



(Copyright by Rockwood, New York.)

#### RABBI STEPHEN SAMUEL WISE.

Jewish clergyman who champions Gen. Bingham, in spite of his former opposition to him.

the police commissioner, denied the charge, and, acting as spokesmen of all his people, demanded a consultation of the records.

General Bingham readily granted this, and it was found that not only had his statement greatly exaggerated the proportion of crime assignable to Jews, but that as a class they were among the most law-abiding people in the community. He frankly admitted his error, in a manner apologized to the Jewish residents for an unintentional injustice, and the incident was supposed to be closed.

It did not prove to be so. When recently General Bingham and Mayor McClellan were trying their strength it became evident that the Jews, who hitherto had been ordinarily indifferent to such matters, were taking a decided interest in the outcome. It was clear that a large number of them sided with the mayor, although he was relatively without supporters in the contest.

This attitude was ascribed to the error of General Bingham a year ago, and doubtless would have grown had not Rabbi Wise again come forward, this time as champion of the general. In a scathing speech he arraigned the mayor for his action and in public reviewed the facts, concluding that Bingham was a "good servant of the people." This championship has very largely turned Jewish public opinion in favor of Bingham.

Members of that race of all shades of belief and from all walks of life joined in a strenuous round of protest. Then out came Rabbi Wise, who is a leader of a reformed congregation and therefore opposed by the so-called "orthodox" Jews. The rabbi in a severe criticism of

### LOEB INCREASES TARIFF RECEIPTS

1

New York Collector Enforces Stricter Surveillance Without Favor and Expedites Clearings.

NEW YORK—Collector Loeb has an eye to possible increase of revenue receipts, and does not intend that anything dutiable shall get by him. "There will be no more kow-towing to the rich by the customs agents of this port," he announces, "no more skip-through-easy subserviency. Heretofore the poor school teacher who had taken a frugal trip abroad has had all the worst of it, but from now on we are going to have quicker clearances, more revenues and fewer disgruntled citizens."

By placing customs desks on both passenger decks of incoming liners, instead of one on deck only, as formerly, Mr. Loeb was recently able to clear the Lusitania in one hour as against a past average of three; and he says he expects eventually to cut the time to 30 minutes.

"I feel proud," he adds, "that while we have lessened the clearing time two thirds, we have increased the customs receipts 100 per cent."

The new station will take up the entire space between Broad and Hamilton streets and will be in every way a credit to the city.

### BUY LOUISIANA GAME PRESERVES

## PRESIDENT REYES TELLS WHY HE QUIT AS COLOMBIA HEAD

Cables His Resignation From Europe as Native Land Will No Longer Support Tripartite Treaty.

HAMBURG—Gen. Rafael Reyes, who has resigned as President of Colombia, in discussing the situation in that country today said that a majority of the new Congress, which assembled on July 20, is clearly opposed to the ratification of the tripartite treaty between Colombia, the United States and Panama. It was, therefore, useless for him to retain office RAFAEL REYES, when the country did not share his views.

He believed that President Holguin, who held the same opinion as himself, would soon be compelled to retire for similar reasons.

General Reyes added that he regarded Colombia's recalcitrancy in refusing to recognize the independence of Panama as foolish and it would probably result in the loss of the compensation which the United States was ready to arrange that the new republied should pay.

His laconic message to the president of the Colombian Senate said:

"I irrevocably resign all future claims to the presidency."

General Reyes will remain in Europe indefinitely. He will send a manifesto to the Colombian people in a few days.

BOGOTA, Colombia—Gen. Edmund Cervantes is now in charge of the ministry of war in place of Gen. Jorge Holguin, who is devoting his attention to the office of President, in place of Gen. Reyes, now in Europe. The House of Representatives has passed a bill reducing the army from 12,000 to 4000 men.

TRADE STAMPS ILLEGAL.  
ATLANTA, GA.—The Senate has passed the House bill making illegal the giving of trading stamps in Georgia.

## THOUSAND WELSH SINGERS GIVE QUANT EISTEDDFOD

Premier Asquith Pays Tribute in London to Nation Which Has Perpetuated an Institution Harking Back to Early Days of Bards and Wandering Musicians.

LONDON—Differences of opinion as to the artistic value of the Eisteddfod there may be, but there can be nothing but admiration for the plucky manner in which the Welsh choirs persevere in entering the lists year after year. The Eisteddfod which London has just witnessed was no exception. More than 1000 singers came to London, many of them hundreds of miles, for this contest alone, and the discipline and enthusiasm were alike admirable.

The Eisteddfod, which is a perpetuation of an institution that flourished in the early days of Welsh history, embodies a Welshman's innate love of music, and its ceremonial, which harks back to the days when the bards had a

### WASHINGTON BRIEFS

William F. Willoughby, who recently accepted the post of assistant director of the census at New York, has arrived from Porto Rico.

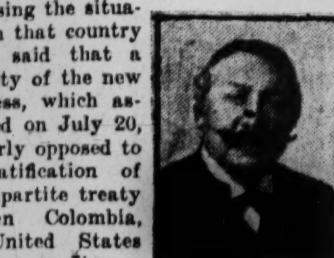
An extradition treaty between the United States and the Dominican Republic, signed at Santo Domingo June 19, has been ratified and made public by the Senate.

"The smuggling of Chinese into the United States across the Mexican border is pretty well under control," declared Mr. Keefe, commissioner-general of immigration, who has returned to Washington.

The Senate has adjourned until next Thursday.

### DOMESTIC BRIEFS

SAN FRANCISCO—The second week of Patrick Calhoun's new trial on an indictment charging bribery has opened with no jurors obtained.



## SOLDIERS ADVISED ON WAR MANEUVERS BY COLONEL STOVER

August Practise for Benefit of Privates, He Declares, in Address in the Armory at Newton.

The premier, after declaring himself an undiluted and unadulterated Englishman, said that for many years he had cherished a special regard for the Welsh people. He recalled the words of Matthew Arnold, who said: "The Eisteddfod is a kind of Olympic meeting, and that the common people of Wales should care for such a thing at all shows something Greek in them, something spiritual, something human."

Colonel Stover said that the advance line of the army of the defense, which will be composed of the Massachusetts regiments, is to be very extensive, following the method so successfully introduced and utilized by the Japanese in their recent war with Russia, when the advance line of the former was 100 miles in width. By the use of this system each individual soldier will become an important part of the whole army.

It will be upon the soldier that the generals will depend for accurate information as to the nearness and evident intentions of the enemy, and it will be necessary for each man to use his brains and exercise whatever individual skill he may possess, for it is possible that, at times, upon him will depend the success or failure of the army of the defense.

Colonel Stover stated that these maneuvers will be a war of one night stands, the army moving to new points daily. He said further, however, that there would not be, as in former years, a lot of meaningless marching. He urged the men to show every consideration for private property and gave some excellent advice as to the articles that a soldier would be most likely to need. Straggling was strongly scored and he declared it had been the principal cause of many a great army's defeat.

In closing he spoke of the advantages that the Fifth Massachusetts enjoyed over other regiments on account of the larger experience that they had had along these lines in the past few years and he expressed the hope that they would show in the maneuvers that they had profited by this experience.

CHICAGO—Miss Belle Kinney, a former student and instructor in the Chicago Art Institute, has designed a "monument to southern womanhood" which has met with so much favor in the South that it seems likely to be accepted by the Daughters of the Confederacy and the United Confederate Veterans as the model for monuments to be erected in the various southern states.

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## TAFT MAY ARRANGE CONTROVERSY OVER INDIAN LAND TREES

(Continued from Page One.)

objection. When the cooperative plan for transferring these Indian forests to the agricultural department was first worked out, the legal phases of the matter were thoroughly considered and since that time there has been no objection from any quarter until the one raised by the secretary of the interior. Even the accounting and auditing officers of the government had no difficulty in approving the accounts.

In a letter to the secretary of agriculture Mr. Pinchot tells about the beginnings of the cooperative plan.

"At the instance of Mr. Leupp," says his letter, "then Indian commissioner, and Mr. Valentine, then secretary to the commissioner of Indian affairs, and after several conferences between these gentlemen and myself, the plan for cooperation was drawn up. This plan as approved by you and by Secretary Garfield was based on the joint experience of the two bureaus, and specifically provided that the forestry service should undertake (1) the sale of timber and the supervision of logging on Indian reservations under methods which will improve the forests and yield the full market value of all timber cut; (2) the protection of all forests on Indian reservations, whether they are now being cut over or not; (3) a study of the forests on Indian reservations to determine the best permanent use of the lands upon which they grow; and where these are more valuable for forest purposes than for any other the preparation and application of plans for their management.

It further provided (1) that the salaries and expenses of all men actually employed to carry out this cooperative agreement and all necessary expenses for equipment and supplies shall be borne by the Indian office; (2) that all men so employed and all those already employed in forest work on Indian reservations shall constitute a part of the force of the forest service responsible directly and only thereto; (3) that in the employment of Indian labor, in keeping liquor away from the Indians, and in other essential ways, the forest service will apply in the administration of forest matters the policies of the Indian office for the welfare of the Indians, and that work in the woods under policies agreed upon by the Indian office and the forest service shall be planned, initiated and conducted wholly by officers of the forest service."

This was the plan which went into operation a year ago last January. Under it an immense amount of work has been done and an immense amount projected. Just as a sample it may be stated that during the past logging season the forest service has supervised timber sales or logging or both on the Bad River, Red Lake, Grand Portage, Lac Courte Oreille, Lac du Flambeau, Leech Lake, Northern Cheyenne, Flathead, Klamath, Pine Ridge, Rosebud, San Carlos and Menominee Indian reservations.

On Bad River reservation the forest service handled what was probably the largest single logging operation ever carried out in the United States. The logs were scaled by 31 scalers, whose scale was checked by three inspectors. The total cut made on this reservation, under the supervision of the forest service, amounts to about 170,000,000 feet. During these operations there were at one time under the direction of the service 900 men burning slash resulting from the logging, as a precaution against fire.

It is stated in Mr. Pinchot's letter to the secretary of agriculture in telling of operations on these Indian lands that the service last winter supervised the logging of 3,000,000 feet of fire-killed timber on the Red Lake reservation, for which the Indians received over \$25,000. Complete reports have not yet been received for last winter's cut on the Grand Portage, Lac Courte Oreille, Lac du Flambeau and Leech Lake reservations. Indications are that the total cut on these reservations will be 10,000,000 feet. Similar operations were conducted on practically all the other reservations named.

"Formerly," says the forester, "the Indians on the Klamath reservation were in the habit of selecting any trees which suited them, taking what timber they wanted, and leaving the rest. Very valuable trees were often cut to obtain a little timber for which inferior trees could have served equally well. The tops were not trimmed nor the slash piled, burned or otherwise disposed of as a safeguard against fire. This waste has been entirely stopped and without any hardship for the Indians."

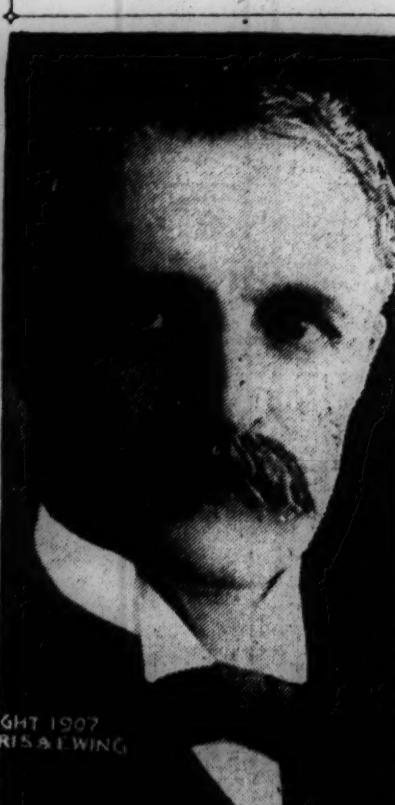
Under the auspices of the forestry service numerous mills have been constructed, railroad extensions built, telephone lines strung, firebreaks constructed and in other ways the timber belonging to the Indians has been conserved and managed in a profitable as well as systematic manner. Loss by carelessness, mismanagement and fraud have been stopped or reduced to a minimum.

The return of these forests to the jurisdiction of the interior department will put an end to all this.

On this subject Chief Forester Pinchot says:

"I note the intimation that the department of the interior should still be enabled to avail itself of the knowledge and skill of the officers of the forestry service. One of the duties of this service is to advise forest owners how to handle their holdings under the principles of practical forestry. The service will be prepared, so far as may be consistent with the performance of other duties in trusted to it, to advise regarding the care of forests within Indian reservations. It should be noted at the outset, however, that the absence of men in the

Chief of U. S. Forestry Service, Whose Work Has Been Cut by Ballinger



(Copyright by Harris & Ewing.)  
GIFFORD W. PINCHOT.

## PROFESSOR DEWEY TELLS WHY WOMEN SHOULD HAVE VOTE

NEW YORK—The educational system of the country would be improved by the enfranchisement of women was argued by Prof. John Dewey of Columbia University in an address at Hamilton Hall on suffrage.

Because of the tendency of public officials to keep down the salaries of women teachers, he said, the public fails to place true value upon the work of women educators. The address was given under the auspices of the Equal Franchise Society, of which Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay is president.

"There might be some justice in denying to woman the privilege of franchise," Professor Dewey said, "if she were not permitted to own real estate or were not required to pay taxes on her holdings."

He then discussed the injustice of the system of taxation which does not carry with it the privilege of a voice in the management of all public affairs.

Women are greatly interested, he said, in the adoption by the municipal authorities of proper tenement house regulations and other helpful measures, and insisted that to deprive them of the opportunity of framing or enforcing such laws was an injustice.

"It is long jump from municipal to national politics," said Professor Dewey, "yet women are certainly as much interested in national affairs as are men, unless it can be charged that they are not as keenly alive to the interests of the army and navy and other survivals of barbarism. Now, take the tariff. The women are certainly the ultimate consumers, and if it can be said that the men regulate the production, women may certainly claim the distinction of regulating the consumption."

## RESTORES LANDS TO GOVERNMENT

WASHINGTON—A compromise has been arranged between the United States government and the Utah Fuel Company whereby the company makes restitution of lands acquired illegally, and Attorney-General Wickesham discontinues equity suits against the company to retain title to 800 acres of coal lands in Utah, valued at \$40,000.

The company has agreed to pay the government \$3000 and reconvey the 800 acres to the United States, besides forfeiting \$14,400 paid.

## SALEM REGISTRY MOVES SOON.

SALEM, Mass.—The registry of deeds for the Essex south district will be moved to the new building at Salem next Saturday, and the probate court will remove immediately after the session of the court on Aug. 2.

Indian office technically qualified to carry out the advice given will necessarily deprive it of the greater part of its value. Since the decision of the acting secretary of the interior forbids the direction of any phase of forest work on Indian reservations by experts of the forest service, the responsibility for this work in all its parts will necessarily rest only upon the department of the interior.

This move by Secretary Ballinger has brought about what amounts to an open rupture between himself and the head of the forestry bureau. It is only another of numerous steps taken by Secretary Ballinger since he came into office for the reversal of the conservation policies of Secretary Garfield and President Roosevelt. In this case the consequences are more serious probably than in previous cases. The loss to the country in the way of forests will be greater.

Friends of the conservation movement are taking steps to bring the matter again to the attention of President Taft in the hope that he will remove Secretary Ballinger from his present office and find a man for that department who is more in sympathy with the conservation policies which the President has endorsed.

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## COLORED TROOPERS ENTRAIN TODAY FOR FORT ETHAN ALLEN

Tenth Cavalry, Back From the Philippines, Goes to Burlington, Vt., for Garrison Duty.

## STATE HAS WELCOME

NEW YORK—Eleven troops of the tenth United States cavalry, consisting of 628 men left this city today for Fort Ethan Allen at Burlington, Vt., where they will be stationed for two years.

This regiment is the one that saved the day at the charge up San Juan hill during the Spanish-American war and ever since has been known variously as the "fighting tenth" and the crack colored regiment of the army.

The outfit returned Sunday from two years' service in the Philippines and Monday was reviewed by Gen. Leonard Wood and Mayor McClellan. At night the officers and men were the guests of the colored population of Manhattan at a banquet and ball.

The sentiment with which they will be received by the people of Vermont and especially in Burlington, is shown in an editorial in the Burlington Daily News:

"So far as we have observed," says this paper, "these young men of dark skin, their bearing has been wholly proper. They look like respectable men, and behave fully as well as any white officers of similar rank that we have seen since our military post was built. All that we can hear about these colored soldiers of Uncle Sam from their former rendezvous is favorable, and they are said to be the best behaved troopers in the army.

"No 'Jim Crow' cars are needed in Vermont. This state is not going to blot out the theory and its past history of equality at this late date. The negro troopers will be treated exactly as well as they deserve by every real Vermonter—setting down nothing to color, birth-right or previous condition—and giving the same recognition that we accord to soldiers of white skin in similar circumstances.

"The uniform of our own national government ought to settle promptly all questions of equality. The uniform will not stay long upon an unworthy man. The negro soldiers while here are our protectors, and if they are ever seriously needed to do that service we have no doubt that our lives could be safely placed in their hands. No good Vermont man, no gentleman, will insult or offend a negro soldier because of his color. Our state is on trial as well as the negro trooper."

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## BOY BALLOONIST TESTS MACHINE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Charles B. Whittlesey, Jr., of Hartford, Conn., came to this city to send up an experimental dirigible balloon at the works of the Springfield Gas Light Company on Monday. He is a bright little lad of nine and a half years and has made a study of various problems of construction and has developed certain ideas that are given much credit for practicability by men who have listened to him. He had an experimental balloon on exhibition in New York at the Madison square garden exhibition last December. It was named Hartford No. 1 and its inventor is the youngest member of the Junior Aero Club of New York.

## U. S. S. MICHIGAN "KING" OF NAVY

WASHINGTON—The United States battleship Michigan, which is reported to have broken all speed records for this type of vessel, has fully met the requirements of United States naval constructors and probably will be turned over to the government by her builders, the New York Shipbuilding Company, early in August.

At her final standardization trial at sea, it is unofficially reported that she exceeded 19 knots. In the 24-hour straight run to sea she maintained an average of more than 17½ knots, which could not be reached in any other way.

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For fires on wharves or vessels the boat is equipped with five swivel nozzles.

These are all worked by means of hand wheels so that one man can easily handle one when working at any pressure.

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## FOUNDING OF STATE PARKS TO CONSERVE RESOURCES URGED

American Civic Association Receives Letter From Landscape Architect Nolen on Campaign.

## PRAISES WISCONSIN

Importance of the establishment of state parks, serving a double purpose of conserving natural resources and of affording a place of recreation for citizens of the state and visitors, has been generally endorsed as a result of the advocacy of the project by the American Civic Association.

One of the most interesting letters in connection with the association's campaign was that received from John Nolen of Cambridge, Mass., landscape artist of national reputation, who made the report upon the state park project contemplated by Wisconsin. Mr. Nolen wrote to J. Horace McFarland, president of the American Civic Association, that Wisconsin is the first state "deliberately to set about an examination and appraisal of its resources with the aim of obtaining for the people what is most worth while."

Referring especially to the American Civic Association's campaign for state parks, Mr. Nolen said:

"I am confident that the American Civic Association can do much to foster the right public opinion in certain important civic questions and to encourage timely and progressive legislation. No other organization is so well qualified to do this effectively, especially where the project is one of general interest and of application the country over. State parks are in this class."

"The value of these possessions, after all, is not limited to a particular city or even to a metropolitan district; the area is much wider and steadily widening with the increase of transportation facilities. A right conception of state parks in New York would have headed off long ago much of the present uncertainty in regard to the future of Niagara Falls. The arguments in favor of state parks in Wisconsin are of universal application and I shall be greatly surprised if other states do not follow Wisconsin's lead."

"The states upon the two coasts, upon the great lakes, and the states with mountain scenery should be especially encouraged to action before it is too late."

In an editorial upon "State Assets," the Boston Herald said recently:

"Forests, water power and access to nature's beauties have been treated for a long time by Maine as existing for selfish enjoyment or the enrichment of individuals. Now, as Governor Fernald has pointed out to natives of Maine resident in Boston, lawmakers and law interpreters of his state have decided to treat these sources of wealth as social assets, not to be spoiled or depoiled with impunity by individuals. It was high time. We observe that in a recent report upon the advisability of setting apart state parks, made to the Wisconsin state park board by John Nolen, Maine and New Hampshire are rebuked for their remissness in the care of natural resources. Happily, Maine now sees the light."

## OPPOSE LOAN THAT REGENT APPROVES

Foreign Bankers Apply Pressure on Chinese Statesmen to Block Way to American Participation.

PEKING—Although Prince Regent Chun has instructed the foreign board to use every means in its power to arrange the Hankow-Szechuan railroad loan of \$27,500,000 in accordance with the wish of President Taft, it is feared that Railway Commissioner Chang Chih-tung will prove unmanageable. The foreign board apprehends that he will memorialize the throne in favor of the original loan government, thus placing the regent in the position of having to decide between himself and the loss of American friendship.

British, French and German bankers have been using the American refusal of their offer of a quarter of the Hupeh section of the loan to put the responsibility for the failure of a four-sided agreement upon the American representatives, and are pressing this new upon China through the German banks. Henry P. Fletcher, American chargé d'affaires, has notified the British minister that the United States will understand a continuation of this pressure to mean that it is sanctioned by Great Britain.

## WIRE PRODUCTS PRICE ADVANCED

NEW YORK—Notice of an advance of \$2 a ton in wire products, to take effect Aug. 1, has been given by the American Steel & Wire Company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation. Several weeks ago this advance was announced to take effect the first of next year, and contracts for delivery after Jan. 1 were made on that basis. The date of the effectiveness of the advance is now set forward by five months.

It is also stated that an advance in prices of steel bars, steel plates and structural shapes would, it was expected, be made within the next fortnight.

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST DELIGHTS TOURISTS FROM NEW ENGLAND

Edna Dean Proctor, Noted Woman Journalist, Finds Much to Praise on Arriving at Spokane, Wash.

## MAY GO TO ALASKA

SPOKANE, Wash.—"If the people of New England had realized what a magnificent country this is out here we never would have let the Canadian boundary come down so far. We ought to own the land as far north as the pole."

Edna Dean Proctor of South Framingham, Mass., who was one of the editors of the Independent in Boston from 1881 to 1883, and was a contemporary of the literary men and women of the civil war, said this on her arrival in Spokane. She is traveling in the Northwest with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Mitchell Chapple on the way to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition at Seattle, and may go on to Alaska.

Miss Proctor zealously retains the dignified standards of the early sixties, when journalism was a careful production of finely written essays rather than a rush to get "copy" in for the morning paper.

This is her first trip through the Pacific Northwest, though she has traveled around and across the world many times, and is making the trip from her home in South Framingham to Puget sound with as little concern as she would journey into Boston. She has made five trips to South America in the course of her globe trotting, also visiting Europe, Africa and the Orient.

"We came through Wyoming and I was deeply interested in what I saw," she said. "The mountains and the level valleys between remind me of the country near Santiago in South America, only the mountains are not so high. Then, too, the dry air here gives you sunsets like those in Egypt."

The Chapples and Miss Proctor will visit the wheat districts and the fruit belts in the valleys east and west of Spokane before continuing the journey to the south.

## NOTED ITALIAN MAN OF LETTERS FETED BY PHILADELPHIANS

Gino Calza Tells Pennsylvania People About Success Achieved by His Countrymen in South America.

## LECTURES ON POETS

PHILADELPHIA—Italians are delighted at the arrival here of Gino Calza, one of the most brilliant of the younger Italian men of letters, whose verses in the Roman dialect have won him worldwide praise, says the Philadelphia Times.

He is widely known as a poet, dramatist and lecturer and has just returned from a visit to South America, where he received ovations from his countrymen and where he gave a series of brilliant lectures on the modern masters of Italian literature.

Calza, with Pasquale and Tralusa, two other Roman poets, have done much during the last few years to make the reputation of the lyrical dialect verse of Rome famous throughout all Europe and in the Latin countries of South America.

He came unheralded to Philadelphia, and during his brief stay will deliver a lecture on Dante, D'Annunzio, Carducci and Italian men of letters. He said that he would also make visits to the various points of interest in the city and investigate the conditions of the Italians here.

"The emigration from my country to North America," he said, "is not composed of the same elements as those who go to South America. More Italians of education—what we call intellectuals—have made their homes there, and as a result the standing of the Italians is of the highest. They have become judges, politicians, ministers, and one was a President."

In this country only the middle classes come, and mostly from the southern part of Italy. They are good workers. They save frugally with the intention of going back home, but they do not take as much interest as they should in the affairs of this country.

"I would see them become American citizens, take an active part in the politics of the country and hold important offices.

The vast majority of them, however, are men of fine personal habits, who would form the backbone of any country when once they became identified with its political and social life."

The Chapples and Miss Proctor will visit the wheat districts and the fruit belts in the valleys east and west of Spokane before continuing the journey to the south.

## REAL ESTATE NEWS

Activity in mortgages and real estate transfers in Suffolk county for the week ending July 24, 1909, shows a substantial gain over that of the corresponding period for the two preceding years. The files of the real estate exchange show entries for this period during three years as follows:

	1909	1908	1907
Number transfers...	417	390	385
Number mortgages...	108	163	142
Value mortgages...	\$808,765	\$484,545	\$700,981

### BIG CAMBRIDGE TRANSFER.

Lucius Merrifield has just resold the property recently acquired by him at 33 Washington avenue, near the corner of Massachusetts avenue, Cambridge. Harry Walker buys for investment and improvement. The estate includes a large frame house with extensive stable and occupies about three acres, having a large frontage on Washington avenue. The price was in excess of the total assessed value of \$40,000. J. B. Phipps, Kimball Building, was the broker.

### ROXBURY—DORCHESTER.

A brick house on Harold street near Townsend street, Elm Hill district, Roxbury, has been sold by Moses Richmond to William J. Myers, who will occupy. It is taxed for \$6900.

Property on the corner of Devon and Vaughn streets, Dorchester, owned by James Hendrie, consisting of a new

at \$3600.

### ADDS TO CHICAGO SUBURBAN TRAINS

CHICAGO—Michigan and Indiana have been made suburbs of Chicago by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad. That road has inaugurated a suburban train service that brings a strip of towns and cities in southern Michigan and northern Indiana on the same footing as other suburbs. This service enables the residents of the towns to leave home in the morning, spend the day in Chicago and return home in the evening. Heretofore it has been necessary to spend the night in Chicago, thus using the better part of two days in making this city a visit.

The towns affected by the new service are all those as far as Adrian, Mich., and Elkhart, Ind., along the Michigan division.

### RATE FOR SALEM TAXES CUT DOWN

SALEM, Mass.—The assessors announced that the tax rate for the present year will be \$18.50, which is a decrease of 10 cents on \$1000 from last year. The total valuation is \$22,178,000, an increase of \$285,700, and the personal estate is \$10,636,300, an increase of \$814,900.

There are 11,334 polls, which is an increase of 1272 from last year.

### RUSSIA TO SEND MEN TO TEHERAN

TEHERAN, Persia—Under the belief that further trouble is imminent in Teheran and other parts of Persia, the Russian legation is today arranging to have 1000 additional Russian troops brought here from Kazvin.

The Russian officials here declare that the presence of Mohammed Ali Mirza, the deposed Shah, is a serious menace to peace. They charge his followers with trying to stir up a disturbance in order to force foreign intervention.

### INDIAN MAIDENS IN SUMMER CAMP

ATLANTA, Ga.—Twenty-five Indian maidens from the Carlisle School in Pennsylvania are at Blue Ridge, a picturesque mountain town about two hours' ride from Atlanta, to spend a fortnight in horseback riding, hill climbing and general outdoor recreation.

Accompanying them as chaperones are the daughters of John Wanamaker, the Philadelphia millionaire, and John B. Stetson, the millionaire manufacturer. The girls are going to camp about two miles from the town, and for two weeks they will live in the manner of their forefathers.

## Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2092-2093, Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or, Chicago Office, 510 Orchestra Bldg., 160 Michigan Ave.

### REAL ESTATE

#### Berkshire Real Estate

"LONG ISLEW," PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Five country manse, 24 rooms, 4 baths, finished in hardwood; fine stable; \$35,000 or \$35,000 with half the land; other fine homes in Pittsfield down to \$8500.

FAIR OAKS, WINGHAM ROAD, New Bedford, W. R. W. 1800 ft. 100 acres of fine land; sugar orchard; keeps 30 cows; house beautifully situated on commanding knoll; steam and cold water and bath; \$8000.

"OVERBROOK," STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.—Beautiful new country seat; 20-room house; all modern conveniences; stable, garage, 60 acres of land; wonderful views in every direction; price \$60,000.

Send for booklet, "Cooperatives." It's illustrated.

#### GEO. H. COOPER, Pittsfield, Mass.

FOR SALE—One house on lake Erie, town of Bratenahl, suburb of Cleveland, O., 6 miles from city P. O.; 5 minutes from city limits; convenient to steam and electric cars; 20 acres land situated on lake; grand house; fine furniture; fine kitchen; electric; city water; 3 bathrooms; 1100 feet on lake; most substantial breakwater; brick water drain; reinforced retaining wall in front; fine trees; fine lawn; fine house; must settle estate. VILLA HEDGES, Bratenahl, Cleveland, Ohio.

WISH TO RENT IN Brooklyn or vicinity, by month, 16, 18, 20 or 22 room houses with large yard; price \$40 to \$50 per month; might purchase on easy terms. Address C. M. V. 48 Griggs road, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE--520 ACRE FARM WITH LARGE NEW BUILDINGS. Address H. P. CHRISTENSEN, New Auburn, Wis.

ALLSTON—Brick block, 3 stories, 6 suites, near steam and electric cars; modern improvements; bargain; easy terms. W. M. WYER, 15 State st., Boston, tel. 6530 Main.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

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### FINANCIAL

PARTNER WANTED in real estate business; lady or gentleman; small investment required. C. B. JONES, 1238 Argyle ave., Chicago.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

### LAND FOR SALE

140,000 FEET OF LAND, either whole or lots; fronting Clark and Clinton road; 5 minutes' walk to high school; close proximity to best school in Brooklyn; this land is worth at least \$1000 per acre. Address 99 Southampton st., Boston.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

### MORTGAGES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—First mortgage loans netting 6% in interest; \$8000 to \$100,000; principal and title guaranteed; no expense to purchasers; we have never had a foreclosure; also municipal and irrigation bonds; lots 50 to 100 ft. 2 to 400 ft. close to roads and fruit tracks due to Denver coming under irrigation; big increase in value; sectional map, prospectus and full particular free on request. THE FARMERS MORTGAGE & LOAN CO., DENVER, CO.

FOR SALE: secured by first lien on improved real estate in Kansas City, Mo. FOR SALE: secured by first lien on improved real estate in Kansas City, Mo. FOR SALE: secured by first lien on improved real estate in Kansas City, Mo.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

### CORN BELT BANK

KANSAS CITY, MO.—CORN BELT BANK, 1400 Kemble Street, Roxbury Falls, 30 EAST, New York—RENT, 1000 ft. 2000 ft. 3000 ft. 4000 ft. 5000 ft. 6000 ft. 7000 ft. 8000 ft. 9000 ft. 10000 ft. 11000 ft. 12000 ft. 13000 ft. 14000 ft. 15000 ft. 16000 ft. 17000 ft. 18000 ft. 19000 ft. 20000 ft. 21000 ft. 22000 ft. 23000 ft. 24000 ft. 25000 ft. 26000 ft. 27000 ft. 28000 ft. 29000 ft. 30000 ft. 31000 ft. 32000 ft. 33000 ft. 34000 ft. 35000 ft. 36000 ft. 37000 ft. 38000 ft. 39000 ft. 40000 ft. 41000 ft. 42000 ft. 43000 ft. 44000 ft. 45000 ft. 46000 ft. 47000 ft. 48000 ft. 49000 ft. 50000 ft. 51000 ft. 52000 ft. 53000 ft. 54000 ft. 55000 ft. 56000 ft. 57000 ft. 58000 ft. 59000 ft. 60000 ft. 61000 ft. 62000 ft. 63000 ft. 64000 ft. 65000 ft. 66000 ft. 67000 ft. 68000 ft. 69000 ft. 70000 ft. 71000 ft. 72000 ft. 73000 ft. 74000 ft. 75000



Contributions on Topics of Interest  
by Subscribers are Solicited.A Page of Interest to All  
the Family

## THE HOME FORUM

## A Father's Friendship With His Boys

"I expect you to be a great comfort to me as you grow up, Bob," said a young father to his ten years old boy.

"But I am a comfort to you now, too, aren't I, dad?" was the reply, and father had to admit that he was just that.

Here is a case of real companionship between the grown man, busy in a dozen absorbing lines of duty, and the growing boy. There are two children. Arthur is nearly eight and not sure whether when he grows up will be a great poet like Longfellow or a pupil. He loves the poetry that is studied at school—"Hiawatha" and the "Charge of the Light Brigade" being among the favorites—though he reads little as yet.

One day father bade him do something and the youngster questioned, "But why do I have to do it?"

"Arthur, don't you remember in the Charge of the Light Brigade?"

"They're not to make reply."

The boyish face flushed instant comprehension: "Oh, yes, I know what you mean."

## Insulating Processes

The insulation of wire for electrical work is one of the most important processes. If it wasn't for the many ingenious machines which cover all sizes of wire with the silk, rubber, linen and varnish insulating material, the cost of all electrical devices would be far higher than it is today. The machine which winds the silk threads on the tiny copper wires, such as are used for electric bells, etc., works with almost human precision and wisdom and at a speed no human hands could hope to attain.

It was also found that electrical cables kept better if they were covered with a tube of common lead, so some genius set to work and invented the machine to do this work. The cables, properly covered with insulating material, go in one end of this machine and come out of the other encased in a perfect tight-fitting tube of shiny lead.—Popular Electricity.

## Wisdom

Wisdom is a right understanding, a faculty of discerning good from evil; what is to be chosen and what rejected; a judgment grounded upon the value of things and not upon the common opinion of them; a strength of resolution.—Seneca (A. D. 80.)

## A Hidden City

Very few of the many travelers by the Great Western railway through Glamorgan, Wales, are aware of the fact that when they are within a few miles of Port Talbot they are skirting the remains of a large and prosperous town of the middle ages. Two blocks of solid masonry, standing like two monoliths, on a sandy eminence, are the sole memorials of the buried city. They are all that remain, at least above ground, of the castle at whose foot the town lay. The castle was the residence for many centuries of the lords of Glamorgan; it was burned several times and changed hands more than once, till, at last, sand storms from the Severn gradually buried both castle and town. At present the eye rests upon nothing but a scene of sandy desolation, a wild and lonely solitude of sand along the Glamorgan beach, and on the two grim relics of the castle, with the drifted sand piled up against them. For centuries the inhabitants struggled against these drifts from the Severn. Some of the storms were of great severity. The town and castle became choked up, and the former was entirely and the latter almost completely buried. They both bore the name of Kenfig.—London Standard.

## A Modern Colossus

A special cable despatch to the Sun from Rome says: "The bronze equestrian statue of Victor Emmanuel II, intended to surmount the monument to the first King of Italy on the capitol, has just been cast. Owing to the huge proportions of the statue, which is the largest in the world, special moulds had to be provided for the casting. They were divided into 13 sections.

An idea of the colossal size of the statue may be formed from the following figures: The King's sword is over 12 feet in length and weighs about 775 pounds. The harness weighs over four tons. Over 13 tons of metal were used in casting the horse's chest and body, while the head of the King, including the helmet, measures seven feet, and weighs 46,250 pounds.

"There is room for 30 men inside the hollow body. Its size is unparalleled in history or legend, with the exception of the celebrated wooden horse fabled to have been used at the siege of Troy."—Art News.

## A Choice

"I believe this higher education neglects spelling." "Well, if an educated man can't spell a word, he knows plenty more words that mean the same thing."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL  
PREPAID

In the United States, Canada and Mexico:

Daily, one year.....\$5.00  
Daily, six months.....3.00

In all other countries:

Daily, one year.....8.00

Daily, six months.....4.50

All checks, money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor will be found on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising will be furnished upon application to the business department.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

Long Distance Tel—Back Bay 4330  
Eight Trunk Lines.

Eastern Advertising Office, Suites 2002 and 2003, Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

Western Advertising Office, Suite 510, Orchestra Building 168 Michigan Ave., Chicago.

European Advertising Bureau, Suites 23 and 24 Clun House, Surrey St., Strand, London.

## A Woman the President's Proxy

An interesting fact of the presidential administrations nowadays is that a woman holds the post of special secretary to the President. The secretary was authorized in 1812 when it was decreed that all patents from the land office shall be in the name of the President of the United States and signed by him. A secretary carefully selected by the President, by the advice and consent of the Senate, has the duty of signing his name to the patents for lands sold or granted under the authority of the United States.

This office was always held by a man at a salary, it is observed, of \$1500 a year, until President Arthur asked Congress to authorize "one female clerk to be designated by the President to sign land patents at a salary of \$1200."

Mrs. Margaret Wilson Young is the present incumbent. She is said to have signed President Roosevelt's name 80,000 times. She makes no attempt, of course, to imitate the President's signature, but writes it freely and signs her own name. She continues in the work under President Taft.

## Endowed With His Worldly Goods?

The question of who owns the dresses of a wife came up in the Brompton county court of Maryland recently and the judge decided that the husband is the owner. The man held that he had given the wife the money to buy the dresses in dispute, and it was decided that they belonged to him.—Exchange.

It's better to live a maxim than to tell it.—Cooperation.

## "There Shall Be No Night There"

When I walk out beneath the starry skies  
And feel night's solemn beauty o'er me steal,  
I question oft what meaning underlies  
The words that yet so much to us reveal.  
No night in heaven? No calm and silent night,  
To heal the fret and fever of the day,  
Distill its balm upon the restless heart,  
And bear us on sleep's shadowy wings away!

No far, mysterious stars; no changeable moon,  
With light more grateful than the glare of noon,  
No night to mark the time when toil should cease,  
And weary hands could lie in folded ease?  
What wondrous realm is this that knows no night?  
Where eyes grow never weary of the light,  
And hearts that ache with sorrow and distress,  
Ne'er long to welcome sleep's forgetfulness?  
What boon to blest immortals can be given,  
To take thy place, Oh night, sweet night, in heaven?  
The deepest meaning, if I read aright,  
Is that in heaven they have no need of night!

—Author Unknown.

## WILD COAST ROSES

A carriage drive recently taken across one of the islands of the Massachusetts coast recalled some lines of Lucy Larcom which wove themselves into the scene. Although the locality is not identical with that of which she sings, the flora is one, and her word of praise are equally applicable to the wild roses all along the coast. The luxuriant lay across the marshes, where luxuriant grasses of vivid green waved gently in the fresh breeze. Inland, beyond the marsh, trees of various families lifted graceful and majestic heads against the twilight sky. Sedum, but a narrow strip of sand, dotted with small rocks, divided the marsh from the sea, which showed the

lightest of whitecaps upon its whispering waves.

The road itself, passing through this loveliness, was made beautiful by an almost unbroken border of wild roses, in a profusion and richness of color hitherto unreamed. It gave us a fresh sense of the enduringness of beauty that our hearts should be gladdened and softened by the same grace of growing plant and sea and living creature—the seagulls circling about us—which so long ago touched the unwonted enthusiasm the pen of the stern Puritan magistrate.

WILD ROSES OF CAPE ANN.

A rose is sweet  
No matter where it grows; and roses grow  
Nursed by the pure heavens and the strengthening earth.

Wherever man will let them. Every waste

And solitary place is glad for them,  
Since the old prophet sang so, until now.  
But our wild roses, flavored with the sea  
And scented by the salt winds and much rain

To . . . intensity of bloom.—  
We think the world has none so beautiful.  
Even from his serious height, the Puritan  
Stooped to their fragrance, and recorded  
them. . . .  
And when good Winthrop, with his white  
skirted the coast in June, they breathed  
on him.  
Mingling their scent with balsams of the  
pine woods.

And strange wild odors of the wilderness.

Their sweetness penetrated the true heart

That waited in Old England, when he  
wrote.

"My love, this is an earthly Paradise."

—Of which proposition of his I approve.

ing, we (that is to say, Careless and I) went, and carried up with us some victuals for the whole day . . . and got up into a great oak that had been lopped some years before, and being grown out again, very bushy and thick, could not be seen through, and here we staid all the day." It may be doubted whether the Whitehall banquets afforded the King as much satisfaction as this simple tree-top meal.

The leaf of London's tree, the pine,

has figured in Oak Apple Day celebrations.

It was worn by the "other side."

—Selected.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, July 27, 1909.

### Bleriot's Flight

"Vive l'entente cordiale!"—Louis Bleriot at Dover. LOUIS BLERIOT's response to the cries for a speech on Dover meadows was a message of peace: "Long live the cordial understanding." His flight across the channel is the first positive achievement of aerial navigation; the triumph of constructive genius unfettered by militarism. England's sudden "invasion" by the French inventor serves the cause of peace better than the greatest

statesmanship, for it opens an era of such unprecedented intercourse between England and France that intimate acquaintanceship must forever banish conflict. Friction is invariably based on misunderstanding and apprehension; the success of the entente cordiale is wholly due to the elimination of mutual fear; and Bleriot's achievement will guarantee the permanence of the understanding.

Solidarity between the two champions of democracy in the old world, as it has grown out of the trend of the world's affairs, is today the chief factor in the maintenance of the world's peace; but its very operation takes away the insularity of England and prepares the day when aerial navigation shall make Britain's geography a matter of indifference. Physical safeguards disappear with physical fears. But nothing can cancel the Englishman's safeguard of insular character-building, to which the white race owes its supremacy on this globe and humanity all modern progress.

Bleriot's invasion is a call to the Englishman to take his place in Europe, after filling the entire globe with his law and his speech. And here again, the flight across the channel is but the external fulfilment of an inner development. England has already aligned herself with the Latin world, and it is an alignment characterized by positive, constructive tendencies, unhampered by negative, destructive aims.

The freedom of thought which sends the airship soaring unfolds new possibilities of power on so vast a plane that rivalry and conflict must sink away—the trappings of a smaller age.

IT WOULD be no difficult matter to attribute the popular desire to see the President of the United States—a desire which extends even to the grounds of his summer home at Beverly—to idle curiosity, or to some other equally unworthy impulse, but to do so would be at once untruthful and unjust. It is not fair to attribute to the multitude motives that would be properly deemed offensive to the individual. As a rule, the people that are moved by a desire to see the President, or to wander around the White House at Washington, or to gaze about the lawns at Beverly, are citizens that are proud of their country and of all its institutions, and that are especially inclined to pay their humble respects to the highest office within their control.

For, when all is said, it is next to impossible for the true American to divest himself of the conviction that he is individually responsible to a very large degree for the man who holds the presidential office as well as for his personal comfort and his official dignity. In a great measure the President of the United States is indebted to the average citizen for the position he holds, and it would be strange, indeed, if the average citizen were not, from time to time, impelled by a great desire to see the person he helped to raise to such a high position, and, failing to see him, at least to see his house, or the grounds around his house.

It would be a deplorable thing if our people should ever become indifferent to their chief magistrate or to his surroundings, or to those who are near to him in private or official life. The national wish is crystallized in the elevation of one citizen to the highest office in the land once every four years. It would not do to have popular interest in this one man cease when the votes are counted, or when he is sworn into office. The first citizens of the republic must, for the republic's good, be hailed and honored as the first citizen to the end of his term, and not merely while he is new in office. In fact, the continuance of a popular desire to see him, to hear him, and even to look about his summer residence, is an evidence of the existence of a wholesome spirit of citizenship.

In the present case it indicates that Mr. Taft is wearing well. And what, from a national point of view, could be more gratifying than this proof that as people we made no mistake last fall? Those who go out Beverly way are not prompted by idle curiosity. They are paying tribute to the highest office in their country and to one of the most important on earth.

### The Free Admission of Raw Materials

THERE is opposition in Congress—an opposition which is represented strongly in the conference committee—to the admission duty free of raw materials. The ground is that the demand therefor is simply the revival of a cry for a feature of free-trade policy which has been repudiated even by those long believed to be its best friends. The opposition is mainly Republican; Democratic antagonism to free raw materials exists, but it is not at present manifesting itself conspicuously. In President Cleveland's time the Wilson bill, which removed all duty from hides, coal, iron ore, sugar and wool, was passed by the House and defeated by Democratic votes in the Senate. This, it may be remembered, Mr. Cleveland denounced as an act of " perfidy and dishonor."

President Taft's demand for free raw materials does not extend to sugar and wool. It is not a reassertion of the Cleveland doctrine. It is not intended to commit the Republican party to free trade. It is simply in the direction of an effort to meet a popular demand for tariff reform and to fulfil the promises and pledges made in behalf of the Republican party in the last campaign. It is not even any longer a response to a Canadian appeal, for while Canada in all probability would be benefited temporarily by the free admission of her raw products into the United States, the belief common in the Dominion now is that in the long run she would be injured by it. Thus we find an authority on the question across the line saying: "It is perhaps more a matter of thankfulness than regret that our iron ore deposits are still very largely unworked, very largely, indeed, undiscovered. As the exhaustion of the forests of the United

States has been going on swiftly, so the depletion of that country's iron ore resources is progressing. What Canada has to consider is a policy for conserving its resources."

On the other hand, we find those who have been lifelong Republicans and lifelong protectionists going over to what was formerly a Democratic policy with regard to raw materials. John W. Gates will be regarded, at least, as an industrialist of the most modern school, as well as a very observant one, and his opinion on this subject, expressed on his return from Europe the other day, must have weight as well as interest: "I have been a Republican all my life," he said, "but I can see the value of getting in all the free raw materials we can to open up all the free American workshops. We have got to have free raw material if we want to be a great manufacturing country." And then, with reference to another phase of the matter touched upon above: "You must remember that if we buy our lumber in Canada our forests will be growing. If Canada cuts all her forests, then we shall have ours."

Of course, the adoption of a policy intended to strip Canada of her natural resources in order that we might preserve our own would be as immoral as any which it could be called upon to replace. We cannot afford to regard the movement for free raw materials in this light any more than we can afford to have Canada and the world at large so regard it. Rather must we accept the promised departure as a step away from the selfishness and narrowness which characterize present international commercial relationship.

The right thinking people of this country today are looking for a tariff policy that will be just not only to ourselves but to others. They do not favor, and will not long tolerate, any form of international industrial warfare.

IMPERIAL conferences tend to restrict our view of Australasia. We forget that the British antipodes are more than links in an imperial chain, that they are busy solving great problems, and that they are solving them not for themselves alone but for all rising communities in the old world no less than in the new. The commonwealth of Australia has arrived at a critical period, possibly at the parting of the ways. Socialism has reached such a degree of power in the Australian states that a reaction has set in. It expressed itself recently by the overthrow of the Labor government in the federal Parliament. This was made possible by a political movement that had hitherto proved entirely futile—the fusion of all sections of the federal opposition. It is the Hon. Alfred Deakin who has succeeded in thus securing an absolute majority, and it is now an accomplished fact that in all the states the Labor party is in the opposition.

There is no country where socialism has had such a wide opportunity for developing and undergoing sundry tests. The rendering of the verdict does not yet seem at hand, but this is the time when Australia is diligently sifting the evidence. There is one question, above all, that the socialistic regime has utterly failed to solve, that is, adequate immigration. Immigration and defense are inseparable; and it is, therefore, logical that the present government, led by an ultra-protectionist like Mr. Deakin, should inscribe those two, together with good government, on its banner. Adequate immigration implies a new departure in Australia's land policy, but if she will glance at the working of immigration in this country or in her sister colony of Canada, she will find that no policy is too radical for such a tremendous impulse as she will derive from the assimilation of aliens. It is the grapple with the alien problem which will make a truly imperial center of what is now merely a self-governing colony; it will develop Australia's individuality as nothing else can, because nothing else can bring it into play and at once enrich it. Isolation, which is haunting her, will disappear, as an outgrown way of thinking, before the full unfoldment of her individuality. It is only by assimilating the alien that she will understand her mission in the world. For she is not merely a link in the empire; she is also an individual exponent of Anglo-Saxon thought.

### Seventy-five Thousand More for Canada

THE ESTIMATED settlement in western Canada this year of 75,000 persons from the United States is regarded by our northern neighbors who have given the matter thought as a pleasing but not a surprising thing, for western Canada presents to the American farmer who is seeking a new location for his family practically the same inducements and opportunities that Nebraska, Minnesota and the Dakotas held out to him a few years ago. The border is regarded by our emigrant agriculturalists as merely imaginary, amounting to no more than a line between any two of our own states. Whether they are right in their position or not—and this question has not been raised by our Canadian friends—they absolutely refuse to look upon Canada as a foreign country. And on entering it and driving their stakes and erecting their homes in its broad western prairies they find themselves in contact with institutions that are, to all intents and purposes, the same as those they left behind.

Our own West is by no means entirely settled. The development of new systems of agriculture is throwing open large areas of it to settlement just now for the first time. But western Canada is practically the only new country now open to the wheat grower who would follow the old and prevailing system of farming.

The history of the Canadian West, short as it is in its latter-day aspect, is illustrative of the great changes that have been wrought in agriculture during the last twenty years. The Canadian Pacific railway opened the country, but no wheat seed at that time known would flourish in the soil. For a time it seemed as if the great stretches of prairie must remain uninhabited and uninhabitable. Dr. Saunders, however, worked until he found a blend that would not only thrive up there in the far Northwest, but yield bountiful crops of a high-grade cereal; and from that time down to the present the wheat fields of Canada West have been broadening out year after year, luring tens of thousands of our countrymen annually to the unbroken country of which they still form only a small part.

So it is not surprising that 75,000 Americans should settle in western Canada this year. It would be surprising, rather, if they should overlook this opportunity of securing homesteads in that fertile country; and in this connection it is pleasant to read in a representative Canadian contemporary: "There is plenty of room for settlers of a good type, and it is gratifying to know that those from the other side are sturdy men and that they are true to the land of their adoption."

IN PRESENTING to the people of Georgia a plea for the establishment of a highway commission in that state, H. C. Middleton of Augusta, who speaks through the Atlanta Constitution, proves his right to talk on the subject by reason of the mass of facts that he has collected and seems to have at his pen's end. While the matter has immediate concern for Georgia, these facts give it a much wider interest. Many other states are as much in need of good roads as Georgia, and as much in need of the information that Mr. Middleton is able to impart with relation to state-aided highways.

The laws of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and some other states are offered as suitable models for a Georgia enactment. In most of these states each county is entitled to a pro rata share of state aid and each receives this on petition, agreeing at the same time to pay a portion of the total cost of construction. Under the different state laws counties and towns are authorized to issue bonds to pay their proportions. New York state gives \$5,000,000 a year as state aid to the counties, Pennsylvania is expending approximately \$6,000,000 per annum in this manner. New Jersey and Massachusetts each give from \$400,000 to \$600,000 a year in this way, and Massachusetts has been carrying on the work for so many years that its roads are among the finest in the country, if not in the world. The roads in the counties improved by state aid are under the supervision, generally, of a state commission. In New York, in addition to the central engineering corps, the state is divided into road divisions, each in charge of a division engineer operating under the commission to see that specifications are carried out, etc.

The Constitution indorses the plan for a highway commission proposed by Mr. Middleton, and is urging the present General Assembly to act upon the matter. If it does, the manner in which the law shall be carried out in Georgia will have a tremendous influence on other southern states, and on western states, also, for that matter, and one of the most pleasing surprises in store for the states that adopt the commission plan will be the fact that it can be inaugurated and maintained without costing the taxpayers a penny more than they are paying now for the maintenance of inadequate and inefficient highway systems.

MR. PAYNE and Mr. Aldrich have frequent sharp discussions these days. Yet, it is only fair to presume that each is doing what he believes to be best for the country. Both are positive, not negative, Americans.

### South Africans in England

SOUTH AFRICA'S national convention embodied its draft constitution in an act of Parliament, not like Australia, which framed a series of resolutions. The imperial Parliament, therefore, will pass a short act adopting the South African document, which has been conveyed to London in charge of a special mission. That the provisions themselves will be acceptable seems certain, and as certain amendments have been

anticipated in consultation with the crown's law officers, the procedure in England is not thought to be in any way controversial. The act is to be submitted to the Lords early this week and will thence go to the Commons without delay.

The mission which brought the document to England is composed of the prime minister of all four self-governing states of South Africa: Mr. Merriman of Cape Colony, Mr. Moor of Natal, General Botha of Transvaal and Mr. Fisher of Orangia. The mission also includes, besides colonial secretaries and treasurers, the leaders of the opposition in three states, among whom are Dr. Jameson and two famous Dutch leaders, Jan Hofmeyr, founder of the Afrikaner Bond, and ex-President Steyn of the Orange Free State. The mission is headed by Chief Justice Sir Henry de Villiers of Cape Colony, who was chairman of the national convention that drafted the constitution.

Of the nineteen members of this mission, all but one were delegates to the national convention, but the original plan included only the four prime ministers and possibly the opposition leaders, who were "to proceed to England for the purpose of affording information to his majesty's government and facilitating the passing of the act." The reason of the enlargement from four or eight members to nineteen must be sought in the tendency that manifested itself to find a certain balance between the interests of the four states, interests which, it should be added, are no longer of a racial but strictly of an economic nature.

Outside the delegation, there has arrived in London a notable figure in South African public life, Mr. Schreiner, whose object is to urge the introduction into the act of union such provisions as shall guarantee the equality of the native negro element with the white colonists. The question is one that raises a fundamental South African issue and that has an intimate bearing on the future status of the native protectorates that are to be taken over, in time, by the Union.

The South African Union marks an epoch in the history of the English-speaking world. It is significant that its birth should coincide with the imperial defense conference now opening in London, the final expression of imperial solidarity.

FOR centuries the voyager across the English channel has been gladdened when, moving westward, he could look up at the chalk cliffs of Dover. The time is coming when, perhaps, it will gladden him to be able to look down at them.

PRESIDENTS of South American republics can hardly be said to wear out their welcome, even if they stick throughout their proper terms of office. Unexpected changes there are still almost matters of routine.

IT IS GOING to be "super-Dreadnoughts" now. It may be that, unless the taxpayer shall object strongly to the whole proceeding, the next step will be toward the "extra-super-Dreadnought."

THE new French cabinet's failure, so far, to determine how France shall participate in the Hudson-Fulton celebration over here is evidently due merely to a "press of other business."

SOME fine morning, no doubt, an aeronaut will arise, and, noticing how fine it is, proceed to cross the Atlantic in his airship. It would be only another step forward.

GERMANY is appealing for American apples, but would like to have some that will come within the reach of her plain people.

Georgia Wants a Highway Commission